The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7420. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TILTON-BEECHER JURY

THEY STILL REMAIN LOCKED UP.

A DAY ALMOST DEVOID OF INCIDENTS—BELIEF THAT THE JURY HAVE STOPPED DISCUSSING THE SUBJECT—THE JUDGE WILL DISCHARGE THEM TO-DAY IF THEY ASK TO BE DISMISSED—THEY PASS THE DAY AS EASILY AS POSSIBLE—THE STATEMENT OF MRS. BEECHER'S ILLNESS DENIED—AN INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE NEILSON—QUIETNESS ABOUT THE COURT-HOUSE—HOW MR. TILTON PASSED THE DAY—EX-JUDGE MORRIS' OPINION OF THE STANDING OF THE JURY.

The jury have evidently ceased discussing the question before them, and it is only a question of physical endurance between the respective adherents of Beecher and Tilton. On which side rests the majority cannot of course be definitely ascertained, but Foreman Carpenter did not feel at all pleased with his position yesterday. He evidently felt despondent, and avoided speaking to any one with the exception of Juror Hull. He wandered up and down the jury-room during the whole of the afternoon, occasionally coming to the windows at the Boerum street and Livingston street sides of the jury-room. He was in shirt-sleeves and carried a large fan, which he plied vigorously. A TIMES reporter walking through Boerum place recognized Mr. Carpenter at the window in conversation with Juror Hull. Mr. Carpenter was standing fanning himself, while Mr. Hull rested himself contentedly on a chair beside the window. The foreman, having recognized THE TIMES reporter, withdrew abruptly to the Livingston street-side of the room, where he remained for a considerable period. The other jurors were seated in the centre of the room, and did not court the public gaze.

No particular topic seemed to be under discussion, and when any conversation took place it appeared from the free and easy manner in which it was carried on that the subject was not a weighty nor absorbing one. They occasionally pointed out objects of interest to each other, and often laughed heartily at the pranks of the boys in the streets below them. The few scattered groups of persons who were present near the Court-house in the forenoon increased toward evening to a large crowd. As soon as the officer in the shade of the tree in Boerum place removed his chair to a location nearer to the wall, those of the expectant assemblage who had stationed themselves on the opposite walk immediately took possession of the vacated position and continued their watch until the slight fall of rain at 6:30 o'clock sent them back again to seek shelter under the awnings. The reports about telegraphing the jury, whether true or false, at least furnished a suggestion for practical joking, which was not lost to persons who take delight in that sort of amusement. The first attempt, and the only one worthy of note, was the displaying of two white streamers by a facetious individual from a window on the top floor of No. 13 Boerum place. Just as it was beginning to attract the desired attention, however, the vigilant officer on the green spoiled the game by visiting the top floor of No. 13 and insisting upon the instant withdrawal of the "signals."

The Judge left the Court-house shortly after 5 o'clock in his carriage. He said that he would not return unless the jury sent him word that they had agreed upon a verdict. In any other event he would not see them or hold any communication with them in the absence of counsel, and as these gentlemen could not be got together before Monday morning the jury should spend at least another night in their quarters. At 7 o'clock last evening Juror Fitter was seen taking a view of South Brooklyn from one of the windows on the Livingston street side of the Court-house, John McMurn occupying a like position at the opposite side of the window. John McMurn did not look well. He is an old man, and the confinement evidently does not agree with him. Crowds hung about the court lobbies up to a late hour last night, but no information was gleaned. The general opinion entertained last evening was that the jury would be discharged this evening. Judge Neilson will in all probability discharge the jury if they shall so desire, but if they are obstinate enough to keep to their room for another day the Judge will not interfere with their wishes. The question of their discharge now rests altogether with themselves.

HOW MR. TILTON SPENT THE DAY.

Mr. Tilton was out walking at an early hour yesterday morning. About 7 A. M. he passed up Fulton street by the Court-house, and returned soon afterward to his residence in Livingston street. He did not call at the Court-house to make any inquiries about the jury, and during the entire day he expressed no anxiety as to the result of their deliberations. In conversation with his friends he said that since the commencement of the controversy and during the proceedings in court he never felt more self-composure. He attended morning service at a small Methodist church in the neighborhood of Livingston street, which he has been in the habit of attending for some months past, not wishing to go to any of the larger churches on account of the marked attention which his presence would attract among the members of any of the large congregations in Brooklyn. In the afternoon he was visited by several friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carpenter. As has been his custom from the beginning of the controversy, in private conversation he avoided entering at any length into a discussion of the case at issue.

Several newspaper men endeavored to draw him into a conversation upon the present aspect of the case, with the view of ascertaining what he thought of the delay of the jury to return a verdict, but he avoided expressing any opinions. Those who called to see him were received in the library. During the trial he has spent all his leisure hours in reading over the works of English and American authors, in order to divert his thoughts from the distracting controversies involved in the discussion of the question at issue.

Speaking of the tone of the press, he said yesterday to some friends that even the journals which have been most favorable to his cause in other respects seem to misunderstand his position in one very important point. He said that he was censured for bringing the suit against Mr. Beecher after having forgiven his wife's offense. He says that it should be remembered in connection with this matter that his wife had left him, and had taken her stand on the side of Mr. Beecher before his first statement was given to the public, and that, under the circumstances, nothing was left open to him but to make the charge or submit to be trodden under foot. He said that he would be entitled to no consideration, and should be held justly amenable to the public censure, had he brought the suit before Mrs. Tilton had taken this step.

Mr. Tilton stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the report of an interview with him published on Saturday in an evening paper in Brooklyn was not authorized by him, and that he had given no interview to any reporter in reference to the Loader affidavits or any other subject connected with the trial for several months past.

INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE NEILSON.

Judge Neilson entered the Court-house a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained in his private room up to 5 o'clock P. M., anxiously awaiting a communication from the jury. The Judge gave orders that no one should disturb him or be admitted to his room except the counsel on either side, but a representative of THE TIMES, after sending up his card, was courteously invited to the Judge's chamber, where he had an interview with his Honor. Judge Neilson said that he had received no communication whatever from the jury, and he did not intend to send any request to them. He thought the jury were deliberating on the evidence, and he did not consider the delay which had taken place on their part at all unprecedented. In many unimportant cases juries have remained out forty-eight hours, and, considering the volume of evidence in this case, the jury had not yet consumed an unreasonable time in their deliberations. He said he would remain in his room until 5 o'clock P. M., and at that hour would take a drive. He did not expect to return again, but if the jury would send for him before 7 o'clock he would consider it his duty to comply with their wishes and hear what they had to say in open court. If they had not agreed up to that hour he would keep them locked up during the night.

In consequence of the unusual length of time occupied by this trial the Judge will not be able to take his usual vacation. Business has accumulated on the calendar, and, although pressed by his associates to take a vacation, he persistently refuses, as he considers that a Judge should take no vacation while there is public business to attend to. He will therefore assist his two associates in disposing of the calendar, on which there are over sixty cases, and if business will permit he will then take a slight relaxation, to which he is justly entitled.

INTERVIEW WITH EX-JUDGE MORRIS.

A TIMES reporter called last night on ex-Judge Morris, of the counsel for the plaintiff, at his house on South Oxford street. Mr. Morris stated in the most emphatic manner that there was no truth whatever in the rumor that the Beecher lawyers were seeking to secure the indictment of Price and Loader, the newly-discovered witnesses for the prosecution. The report to that effect, he said, was an entire fabrication. Not only was there no danger of their procuring indictments against Messrs. Price and Loader, but the indictments which had been already found against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton were too much for Mr. Beecher's adherents. It would be a long time before the counsel for the defense would care to move their trial, and a still longer time before Mr. Beecher would care to go on to the witness-stand again. The whole story was a characteristic exhibition of the impudence with which the defense had assailed everything and everybody which in the slightest manner compromised the standing of Mr. Beecher. As to the probable standing of the jury, Mr. Morris expressed his confidence that the ultimate result would be in favor of the plaintiff.

THE POLICE CLOSE THE COURT-HOUSE BY FORCE.

It was understood when Judge Neilson left the Court-house at 4:30 P. M. on Saturday, that the building should be closed for the night at sundown. Sergt. Rogers, who has charge of the Police squad in attendance, gave orders to that effect and went to his supper. On returning about 9 o'clock, the Sergeant, to his surprise, found the three front gates thrown open and the corridors brilliantly lighted. He sought the janitor for an explanation, and was told that the building could not be closed. A supervisor had told the janitor that the Court-house was to be kept open all night. Sergt. Rogers immediately visited Judge Neilson's residence and informed him of the state of affairs. The Judge told him explicitly to have the building closed by force if necessary. Again returning, Sergt. Rogers gave the Judge's compliments to the janitor's assistant, and asked that the gas be turned off, the crowd dispersed, and the gates locked. He refused point-blank. "Then," said the Sergeant, "I will do it for you," and, true to his word, he carried out the instructions of the Judge. There was some grumbling, and his right was questioned, but not finally disputed.

The janitor informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that had he been present when Sergt. Rogers closed the Court-house he would have resisted it to the utmost extent of his power. It is said that the Sergeant will be called to account by the Board of Supervisors for his conduct, as they claim that they only have authority over the building. The lobbies were thrown open last night up to a late hour, and during the night reporters had free access to the Court-house.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Since the retirement of the jury to their deliberations no day has been so devoid of incidents in connection with the great scandal trial as was yesterday. Indeed, nothing worth noting occurred to relieve in the slightest degree the tiresome monotony of the long wait. Even the persistent individuals who on the preceding three days caused no little excitement by the circulation of startling rumors were unusually inactive, a fact possibly owing to the effect of the intense heat of the day upon them, or to the fact of their having already exhausted all imaginable sources of sensation concerning the jury. The vicinity of the Court-house during the forenoon was almost deserted, and the officer stationed at the entrance found little else to occupy his time than perusing a morning journal. Another solitary guardian of the peace sat under the shade of a large tree on Boerum place, guarding the approaches to that portion of the wall underneath the jury-room. A few small boys and "idiots" alternately directed their attention between him and the window of the jury-room, but were neither rewarded with glances of encouragement from the former or a glimpse of the jurymen through the latter. About 11 o'clock ex-Judge Morris, of Mr. Tilton's counsel, entered the Court-house and spent a few moments in conversation with the officer at the door. He then went toward the neighborhood of his office, and did not return until the arrival of Judge Neilson. None of the counsel for the defendant or his numerous adherents put in an appearance, but it is probable that at the shortest notice Usher Caldwell would have been in the court-room blandly and courteously arranging comfortable seats for the Plymouth phalanx, providing the Judge would have felt disposed to revoke his order of Saturday and authorize the officers to admit them.

Mr. Beecher attended yesterday afternoon the funeral services of a little daughter of Mr. Wyerun, one of his parishioners, and attended the remains to Green-Wood, arriving home at 7 o'clock in the evening, and remained in the house for the night.

The evening services at Plymouth Church were conducted by Mr. Beecher's son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Scoville. There was a very scanty attendance, the church not being half filled.

The rumor of Mrs. Beecher's illness is authoritatively denied. She was in good health on Saturday, although suffering from the fatigue incident to her close attendance in the court-room, and she observed yesterday as a day of rest.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW—THE CANADIAN PREMIER IN LONDON—THE BERNE POSTAL TREATY AND CANADA—CANADIAN PURCHASES LARGELY FALLEN OFF.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 27.—The *Globe* of yesterday publishes the following dispatch from London:

The question having arisen whether the Canadian Copyright bill can be confirmed by the Queen, Lord Carnarvon has introduced a measure, which passed its second reading in the Lords yesterday, empowering the Queen to assent to the act, and declaring unlawful the introduction into Britain of colonial reprints.

Hon. A. Mackenzie is to be presented with the freedom of Dundee at a banquet in July. Since his arrival he has received much hospitality from public men and the nobility. At the conversazione of the London Scottish, Lord Rosebery, speaking of the strangers present, specially alluded to him. Mr. Mackenzie replied, referring to the power and influence of the Scottish nation throughout the world.

Under the International Postal Treaty concluded at Berne, Canada is not included. Through the active energy of Mr. Edward Jenkins, Member of Parliament, it is contemplated, however, to place Canada on the same footing as the States, so that letters may pass from the Continent to Canada at two-pence half-penny per ounce and post-cards for a penny farthing.

At a largely-attended meeting of the Parish of St. George's Board of Guardians it was resolved that a properly supervised system of emigration of children to Canada was desirable. The mover agreed with Mr. Doyle's statement that restrictions were necessary. The seconder defended Miss Rye's scheme.

The Candian buyers are purchasing lightly. It is stated that the Winter Candian importations of 1875 will not exceed the half of 1874.

THE GERMAN BRAZILIAN BANK.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY THE MANAGER—WILD SPECULATIONS IN COFFEE AND DRY GOODS—ESCAPED WITH LARGE SPOILS OR COMMITTED SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A letter received here from Rio, dated May 24, alluding to the failure of the German Brazilian Bank, says: "August Ricke, the manager, has 'gone up' badly. He did all kinds of bad things, and ruined his bank here and at Hamburg also, and put many of his old friends in for heavy sums. They call it the greatest fraud and failure ever known in this part of the world, and he is off with large spoils, some say, and others say he has killed himself. It is reported that he has lost some £500,000 to the bank in the wildest kind of speculation, loaning money to people without security, entering into coffee and dry-goods speculations, &c. The banking-house of Mana & Co. also went up, and several small banks failed, and a number of merchants are making bad failures."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The opposition to the appropriation of public money to support sectarian institutions having failed to induce the City Councils to omit such items from the general appropriation bill, an injunction against the payment of them is to be applied for in the court to-day. Several meetings of Protestant clergy and others were held upon the subject and a committee of prominent citizens appointed who engaged able lawyers to take the question into court. The bill of injunction is very long, and embraces all the benevolent and reformatory institutions not entirely under the control of the city or State. On the part of the Protestants generally there is little opposition to cutting off the appropriations, but the Catholics, who have enjoyed the lion's share of the money so devoted, are bitterly hostile and propose to contest it, having already been successful with the City Council.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

UTICA, N. Y., June 27.—The exercises of the annual Commencement of Hamilton College began at Clinton to-day. President Samuel Gilman Brown, D. D., LL. D., this morning delivered the baccalaureate discourse to the graduating class. This evening Rev. F. W. Ellinwood, D. D., of New-York, addressed the Society of Christian Research. The Kingsley prize speaking will occur to-morrow evening, and the Kingsley prize debate on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday Hon. James Mills Woolworth will address the Society of the Alumni, and Thursday will be Commencement day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Yellow Springs, Ohio, states that Clement J. Acton, formerly a member of the firm of Acton, Clark & Co., of this city, attempted to commit suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife attempted to wrench the razor from him, and was cut severely in the hand. Her screams brought Col. W. P. Anderson, of this city to her aid, and he disarmed Acton, whose wound is severe, but not necessarily fatal, as no arteries are severed. It is reported that Mr. Acton lost heavily in railroad speculations, which caused temporary mental derangement.

A SAVAGE FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—A St. Louis special dispatch to the *Enquirer* gives an account of a horrible cutting affray in Green County, Illinois, yesterday afternoon, between Charles Mentein and John Varble. The men were going from Kane to Jalapa, and had a jug of whisky, on which they become intoxicated, and quarreled and fought with knives. Varble was but slightly cut, while Mentein was slashed in a fearful manner. He received fifteen wounds, aggregating over sixty inches in length, and died immediately. Varble was arrested, but released on bail.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—The first Sunday evening steam-boat train on the Old Colony Railroad to-night ran over a wagon at the crossing in Bowenville, Fall River. Robert and Thomas Hynes, Mrs. Hynes, her child, and John Graham, who were in the wagon, were killed. The driver, Henry Frawley, was pulled away by the horse and escaped. An inquest will be held to-morrow. This is a bad crossing, and there is no flagman to watch it. A train cannot be seen till it is close by.

JESUIT REFUGEES FROM GERMANY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—The *Enquirer's* Quincy (Ill.) special says: "Preparations are being made at the monastery in this city for the reception and accommodation of 200 Jesuit priests, who are expected to arrive in a few days from Germany, whence they have been driven by the edict of Bismarck. This is to be the head-quarters for the West for these refugees, whence they will be sent wherever called or needed."

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER.

BOSTON, June 27.—Richard F. Tynan, residing on Nashua street, quarreled with his wife to-night, and finally attacked her with a razor, inflicting fearful wounds from which the intestines protruded. The injured woman was taken to the hospital in a dying condition, and Tynan was arrested and locked up.

SARATOGA ATTRACTIONS.

"MATCH-MAKING" AS AN ELEMENT OF WATERING-PLACE SUCCESS.

SARATOGA, THE GREAT MATRIMONIAL MART—EFFECT OF THE ABSENCE OF THE SOUTHERNERS ON SOCIAL LIFE THERE—BENIGN INFLUENCE OF THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL—SOUTHERN NAMES REAPPEARING ON THE HOTEL BOOKS—THE RENOVATED HOUSES—SOME OF THE PEOPLE ALREADY AT SARATOGA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sunday, June 27, 1875.

It is evident that the hotel-keepers are right, and the public wrong, with regard to the time when the Summer resorts should throw open their doors. Every time that there is a hot spell in June the people who cling to their business in the great cities with the tenacity of mollusks to a rock moan over the folly of hotel men who will delay the Summer season until the beginning of July, and yet nothing is more certain than the fact that the present month always was, is, and ever will be a loss to hotel-keepers. The public will not come to Saratoga, or to Long Branch, or to the White Mountains until it is absolutely compelled. Year after year the press preaches the necessity of rest and the indescribable beauties of American scenery, by lake and hill and shore, in the leafy month of June. Hotel proprietors lower their terms during this month to tempt people to be happy and regain their lost health and preserve it, but the effect is either transient or imperceptible. Here at Saratoga many of the leading hotels open with the 1st day of June, in obedience to the wishes of a few who know that drinking the waters now, when there is no excitement in the place, profits more than at any other time; but these are in a great minority. The public, the great public, the myriads of people, are deaf alike to the teachings of the journals and to the temptations of the fine hotels, and they will not come before July, no matter how loudly an enterprising landlord may sound the big drum of advertising. People read what he has to say and make up their minds to go a little later, and it has always been so.

The season at Saratoga never did begin in earnest till the 1st of July. There is a fashion in watering-places, as there is in hats and coats, and the question arises naturally in one's mind whether the dullness perceptible in Saratoga at the present time may not be owing to a preference on the part of society for some other place. Those who have known Saratoga for a generation say that it is not what it once was, that it is not frequented by the same class, and that there is a manifest falling off in the gayety of its reunions and its hops. This is perhaps true, but none of these things result from any loss of popularity. Saratoga still holds its high pre-eminence among the Summer resorts of America, and, so long as its wonderful waters flow, will continue to be the central point. While its intrinsic value remains what it was to those who drink the waters, it must be owned that Saratoga is not the place of high fashion that it used to be before the war. No other resort has gained what Saratoga has lost. The fact is that as a matrimonial mart, as a marriage exchange, it has gone down because the South has gone down. So long as Northern eyes "looked light" into the dark Southern orbs of belles from Louisiana, South Carolina, and the rest, it was fashionable for all the world to get engaged at Saratoga. Like breeds like, and no example is so quickly and generally followed as "spoonery." Saratoga was the neutral ground where Northerners and Southerners met to fight the battles that precede the lighting of the torch of Hymen, and as there was ever a rivalry between the belles of the two sections the dressing was magnificent, the profusion extreme, the display prodigious. With the distress and poverty of the South things changed, and the shoddyites who swarmed into Saratoga drove away the better classes of the North that came here habitually.

Now the reign of the shoddyites is over and the better classes are beginning to return; but to get them in the same numbers as before we want the great families from the South, as in the old days before the war. I have great hopes that we shall soon have them once more with us. I have noticed with unspeakable pleasure that there are several South Carolinians moving in the different crews who take part in the regatta. The frenzy of friendship with which the Southern Militia was received at Boston has convinced the leaders of the States below Mason and Dixon's line that we hunger for their affection and desire above all things that they should believe in our good will. I cannot doubt that the effect of this will be visible sooner or later in Saratoga, and that the dark-eyed belles of the South will capture the golden-haired, blue-eyed men of the North in the old style when Saratoga was famous for its flirtations. This will restore to Saratoga the prestige it once had of being the great place for promoting marriage, the one spot on earth where the *paterfamilias* blessed with many daughters, could dispose of them all. For, after all, people do not come to Saratoga to drink the waters. Bibs and Alderman Guttle and their friends may have no other object than to drink Congress water of a morning, and Washington all day long, but Miss Nellie, Miss Abbie, Miss Carrie, Miss Fannie, &c., to the end of the chapter, have other views. They are here to find some one with whom they may fall in love, and who may fall in love with them, who may be acceptable to ma, and be considered eligible by pa, and who may lead them to the nuptial altar sometime next Spring; and the more engagements are made in Saratoga the more justly is it considered to be worth its reputation; whereas if the engagements are few and the flirtations unsatisfactory, then the feeling is general that Saratoga is falling off.

Now, unless the Southern matrimonial element is thrown into the scale, the number of engagements consummated here must naturally be scanty, for while a wealthy New-York merchant might be most willing to receive into his intimacy gallant young men from the South with historic names belonging to families whose records are indissolubly connected with the history of the Union, he might not be so willing to cultivate the acquaintance of strangers whose names, pursuits, and standing were a blank to him. Hence the sociability which used to pervade the great Saratoga hotels exists no more. Even now, when there are so few, there is no mutual interchange of courtesies and little acts of kindness. We are all divided into little sets, out of which we cannot be forced. We are like substances which may be mixed but will not mingle. The Southern element had the power to commingle all these sets and form them into society. I see signs of this coming again, but it has not yet come. Hence it is that few engagements are made here. Many a lady sees a gentleman whom she would like to know, but being in different sets an introduction is almost impossible without making advances, from which every fair one shrinks. Consequently few people who go to Saratoga "spoon" much. They become engaged during the Winter or the Spring to those whom they have known for a long time, and the romance of love and matrimony vanishes. The rose tints are taken from the Saratoga drawing-rooms, and nothing is left save that nominal good time which ever attends robust health in a crowd; but alas! alas! for the dreams of the young *dilettante* at Saratoga for the first time.

A. T. Stewart, whose head is remarkably level, is acting as if he foresaw the good time coming for Saratoga once again. He has spent again this year enormous sums upon the Grand Union. He has completely rebuilt the north-east wing, at an expense of $400,000. It is notorious that the little Episcopalian church in rear of the hotel, which he sought to purchase at a great advance upon its value, did not use him well. He has heaped coals of fire upon the heads of those gentlemen who are responsible for the course of action of this vestry in the new building. He should have shut out the light completely from the church, and, architecturally, he ought to have done it; but, with the true feeling of a gentleman, he preferred to break the continuity of a wall rather than annoy them by depriving them of daylight, and now that the building has been completed there is a painful sentiment of regret among the members that they did not sell the building to him. It is certain that he offered them their own price. Three times they fixed a price, and on his agreeing to give it they raised it still higher, until, in disgust at their conduct, he told his architect to make the connection with the ball-room without regard to the church. It has been done most skillfully by moving the garden suites back some forty feet and connecting them with the eastern wing by a fine covered gallery. The fittings of the new rooms and the furnishings are very costly and elaborate, and have certainly had an effect upon the receipts, for though the numbers at the Grand Union are not great in comparison with the size of the structure, they far exceed the other houses.

A. T. Stewart is expected daily, and the Comte de Rochefoucauld has telegraphed from the Brevoort House for several suites for his party. Some of the Harpers are here, and also Benjamin Sherwood, who is well known in American art. The Colleges of Princeton, Columbia, and Union have their head-quarters here. Congress Hall is not so exclusively the regatta house as it was, but still Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan, and Williams have their head-quarters there. Amherst will have theirs at the Clarendon. The condition of Congress Hall is peculiar. They have let all their rooms, but they have very few people in them. They will have, about the first of next month, a house brimming full, which will enable them to regard with equanimity the defection of one of their strongest. Commodore Vanderbilt, that old veteran, has, I am told, loaned over $250,000 to the States, and will take up his quarters there when he arrives.

The little Clarendon has never been subjected much to the caprice of fortune. The quiet comfort of the house, the exquisite neatness of the rooms, the beauty of the grounds, the romantic cluster of pines, tall and old, upon the slope of the lawn, the solemn shade of the great elms on the outside, the perfection of the table, and, above all, the genial disposition and great integrity of Charles E. Leland, the proprietor, have combined to fascinate the guests, so that having once come they always return. They are all of that better class who used to come here to associate with the Southern leading families. Look on the pages of the day-book and you will see such names as Teneyck, Ten Broeck, Vanderburgh, McKay, &c. Walk in the piazza and you will be delighted and astonished by the style of conversation going on. Some bronzed, white-haired, white-mustached gentlemen, seated socially in easy chairs, will be discussing questions of philosophy or pouring forth anecdotes in profusion with an intellectual power that holds one and a *bon hommie* that charms. The Clarendon is essentially the home, the last resort of American conversationalists. Elsewhere a man is rated by his money, a woman by her dress. Here every one ranks according to his intellectual gifts and his powers of pleasing mentally. I have sat and listened for hours with delight to the talk of such men as Townsend Harris, who was, I believe, the first American Minister to Japan and China, and whose reminiscences of men and events would make most charming memoirs. He and Capt. Coles, the Mayor of Aiken, S. C., are head and shoulders above every one else as conversationalists, but there are plenty of lesser lights who fill in the pauses. GAR.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the Atlantic States, with south-west winds, warm, and partly cloudy weather. South-westerly winds, falling barometer, warm, clear weather have prevailed from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf. Falling barometer, north-west to south-west winds, partly cloudy, cooler weather, with occasional rain on the lakes. Rising barometer, north-west and north-east winds, cooler, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the north-west. The rivers have risen at Omaha and Memphis, and fallen at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, south-west to north-west winds, warm, partly cloudy weather, followed in the Gulf States by cooler, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, followed by west and north-west winds, lower temperature, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rains.

For the lakes, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, clearing, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.
3 A. M.	70°	66°	3:30 P. M.	95°	87°
6 A. M.	72°	67°	6 P. M.	90°	79°
9 A. M.	81°	70°	9 P. M.	81°	70°
12 M.	87°	78°	12 P. M.	77°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.......81⅝°
Average temperature for the corresponding date last year.......73⅜°

A LETTER FOUND IN THE CELL OF GORDON, THE MURDERER.

THOMASTON, Me., June 27.—Since his execution a letter has been found in Gordon's cell, in his handwriting, addressed to Deputy Warden Rice, thanking him for kindnesses and protesting his innocence, also stating that he [Gordon] had determined to commit suicide—not that he lacked courage to face the ordeal of death on the scaffold, but that, in view of his innocence, he felt it to be his duty and privilege to avoid an ignominious death by hanging; and asserting his confident belief that some day the real murderer would be discovered, when the world, which now believed him to be guilty, would vindicate his memory and remove the stain from his family.

THE APPROACHING MEETING AT MONMOUTH PARK.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS ON THE COURSE—A LIST OF THE HORSES ALREADY ARRIVED—EXERCISES ON THE TRACK—VISITORS AT THE HOTELS AND COTTAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, June 26, 1875.

The morning here was cool and pleasant; it rained during the afternoon and grew hot toward evening, which was an unpleasant change to the many visitors to Monmouth Park. Of these there were many, because the approaching meeting has already seized upon the attention of the public, and much interest is manifested in the changes taking place just now on the course and surroundings. The preparations are rapidly progressing, and improvements are being made everywhere. Last year the ladies occupied the north end of the grand stand; this year they will be located at the south end, from which, to the club-house across the green a nice plank pathway is being laid. The ladies' restaurant and toilet room have been shifted to the south end, so as to enable the ladies to reach their seats without passing the saloon or restaurant, which remains as before in the centre of the building. The telegraph office and gentlemen's portion of the house have been transferred to the north end, and the auction and Paris pool stands are situated in this vicinity. The club-house is ready, having been thoroughly cleansed and redecorated, and the track is in fine condition and is harrowed daily. The steeplechase course will be mown before the meeting, and arbor-vitæ trees have been set in front of the water-jump, opposite the grand stand, which will obviate the necessity of placing hurdles there as heretofore. The jump has been newly cemented and sodded, and new wall-leaps have been added to the course. They are thirty feet long and two and a half high. New fences and sod-jumps are in course of construction, so that this mile and a half stretch will, when completed for steeplechasing, be as fine as any in the country. Workmen are engaged in mowing the lawns, graveling roadways, and otherwise beautifying the park, and every effort is being put forth to make the race-course better than it was before. The horses are arriving from all points daily.

HORSES ALREADY ARRIVED.

The following are now here under the care of Jetter Walden, Anthony Taylor, George Rice, John H. Davis, Michael Murphy, Ansyl Philips, Mr. Strong, A. J. Pryor, Mr. Pilgrim, and other expert trainers:

E. A. Clabaugh's Piccolo, Victor, Elizabeth, Violet, Helen, and Emily; Dr. Catternach's Meteor and Minnie Mac; Col. Crosby's Warlike, also Kate and L. L., which have never run here before; W. Cottrill's Bonaventure, Leapyear, Harry Felter, Stampede, Ascension, and Woodland; Jerome T. Wilson & Co.'s Jack Tweed, Hattie Howard, Bill Mundy, and a brown filly by Dickens; William Jennings' Ballankeel and Verdigris; G. H. Rice & Co.'s Judge Thurman and Van Lear; John M. Harvey's Gasconade, Ozark, Osage, Lillie Belle, Frederickstown, Atheline, and General Haring; W. R. Babcock's Vanderbilt and a four-year colt by Vandal; S. J. Salyear's Big Sandy and Bill Bruce; Col. S. D. Bruce's Warrior and Zebedee; A. H. Torrance's Trouble, Moonstone, Brimstone, and a four-year-old colt by Tipperary; H. P. McGrath's Aaron Pennington, winner of the Woodburn Stakes at Jerome Park, Aristides, winner of the Withers Stake, Calvin, winner of Belmont Stake, Chesapeake, Dinsmore, Reply, Dalgasian, and Bryen; MacIntyre & Sweeney's Kate Pierce; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s Bigfellow, Bob Woolley, Searcher, Astral, Gyptes, and Galspier; S. A. Hitchcock's Galway, Busy Bee, Lutcha, Century, Molly Darling, and Bayline; Dr. Charles Fawing's Wizard, John Coffee's Donnybrook, B. F. Carver, Nettie Norton, Ida Wells, and a three-year-old colt by Paiue; John Hannigan's Vesuvius; John F. Chamberlin's The Hoaxer, Carlina, Tom Ochiltree, Lord Zetland, Lizzie R., Scramble, Ione, Lorna Doone, Gath, and Dundreary.

Besides these, Joseph Donohue's steeplechasers, ten in all, arrived to-day from Jerome Park. They are Spindrift, Cariboo, Molly Carew, Dublin, Stanford, Deadhead, Scratch, Botany Bay, and two others. There is stabling accommodation for nearly 200 horses, of which more than one-half are under cover.

The residue are expected during the coming week. They will be from the studs of P. Lorillard, Thomas Puryear, A. B. Lewis & Co., M. A. Littell, D. J. Bannatyne, K. W. Seers, M. H. Sandford, L. & G. Lorillard and D. D. Withers. There are many more owners named among the entries, but these are the only ones who have actually signified to the Superintendent, Mr. Raynor, their intention of bringing to the Branch the animals nominated a year ago.

EXERCISES ON THE TRACK.

I was out to the track to-day and saw Mr. McGrath's horses do their afternoon gallop. They appeared to be in fine condition and could hardly be kept to the hand gallop required by their trainers. They pulled at the bit and wanted to run, and might have been indulged but for the rain which began to fall and drove them under cover. The exercise of the day, according to the system in use here, hardly satisfies the thoroughbreds. They are taken out at early morn, soon after daylight, galloped round for an hour or so, returned to the stable until the cool of the evening, when they are walked or galloped again until the hour for retiring. These exercises are witnessed by the visitors from Long Branch, who grow more numerous each day. The road to Monmouth Park is lined on either side with luxuriant shade trees, and is level and not dusty. It affords one of the best drives in the country.

THE VISITORS AT THE HOTELS AND COTTAGES.

The last boat from New-York this evening brought a great many new comers to the hotels to remain until Monday. Most of them, however, are only transient visitors, and have not engaged permanent quarters. The cottages along Ocean avenue are nearly all occupied or taken. The following-named persons are here to-night: P. Lorrillard, Jesse Seligman, Mr. Beach, Bryce Gray, Mrs. Burnell, J. B. Cornell, Mr. Linuard, A. Pierce, J. Silvermann, Robert Winthrop, Mr. Haas, H. S. Webb, Max Stadler, Mr. Jacobs, E. D. Kennedy, Anson P. Stokes, Mrs. Charles King, George W. Childs, Mr. De Forrest, T. Murphy, Gen. Babcock, Gen. H. K. Porter, the Hoeys, W. H. Cham, Edwin Adams, H. T. Paddock, T. T. Kinney, L. B. Biusse, Mr. Gawtry, Mr. Rhodes, T. N. Perry, Mr. Howland, Mr. Steinberger, and A. S. Bright.

Vice President Wilson is here, too, and was out driving on the shore this evening. Next week the hotels will be well filled by families who have engaged apartments for the season.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive machine shops and foundry of J. B. Crowell & Co., a Greencastle, Penn., were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The loss will probably amount to $60,000, with light insurance. The fire was accidental.

Laughran's cigar store was robbed last night of goods amounting in value to $1,000. This establishment is also prominently situated on Pennsylvania avenue. No arrests have yet been made, though the detectives are actively at work.

A fire on Saturday night in one of the mills of the Lippett Woolen Company, in Woonsocket, R. I., caused a loss of about $25,000. Insured.

BASE-BALL.

At base-ball in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, the St. Louis Reds defeated the Washingtons by a score of 3 to 0.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN FRANCE NOW SET AT TWO THOUSAND.

LONDON, June 28.—Special telegrams to the *Times* say nine hundred persons perished in the flood at Toulouse alone. The outbreak of an epidemic is feared. It is believed that 2,600 houses have been swept away in the town and environs. The damage there is estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 sterling. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* makes an appeal to British charity in behalf of the sufferers.

The *Daily News'* special telegram says the lowest estimate of deaths in the flooded districts is 2,000. It is proposed to bombard and destroy the St. Cyprien quarter of Toulouse to prevent danger from the crumbling walls of the houses that yet remain.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON AT TOULOUSE—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

PARIS, June 27.—President MacMahon arrived at Toulouse yesterday afternoon, and was well received. He visited the ruins, and was cheered by the populace.

INUNDATIONS IN MORAVIA, THE TYROL, AND OTHER COUNTRIES, WITH GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, June 28—6 A. M.—The *Standard* publishes reports of fearful inundations in Bohemia, Moravia, Carinthia, the Tyrol, and Banat, with some loss of life and great destruction of property. Many bridges have been carried away, thousands of cattle drowned, and crops in several districts totally ruined.

SPAIN.

CARLIST PORTS BOMBARDED BY A GOVERNMENT FRIGATE.

MADRID, June 27.—The Spanish frigate Vitoria has bombarded with destructive effect the ports of Matrico and Deva, on the Guipuzcoan coast, held by the Carlists.

GERMANY.

THE MANŒUVRES OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

LONDON, June 28—6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatch from Berlin says the Crown Prince Frederick William will assist at the manœuvres of the German iron-clad fleet, which begin on Wednesday next and continue until Monday. The American squadron will witness the display.

CUBA.

NEW DECREES AGAINST SPECULATION IN GOLD—RAID BY INSURGENTS UNDER A MULATTO.

HAVANA, June 27.—Captain-General Valmaseda has issued fresh decrees against speculation in gold, and is determined to punish offenders with rigor.

It is officially reported that on the 24th inst. a band of insurgents, commanded by the mulatto Rios, came down from the hills and burned four plantations, besides committing various robberies. The troops pursued and dispersed the band, killing seventy-five. Rios was captured and shot at Esperanza. The Spanish loss was twelve killed and wounded. An active pursuit is kept up of the fragments of the defeated band.

WEST INDIES.

DROUGHT IN PORTO RICO—DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS—THE TREATY BETWEEN HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, June 27.—Advices from St. Thomas, of June 17, report trade depressed on account of the stagnation at Porto Rico, where the drought has injured the crops. Some failures in the dry goods trade have resulted from the general depression.

News had been received from Puerto Plata, San Domingo, to the 11th inst. The new tariff was considered oppressive and the last treaty with Hayti was very unpopular. Part of the new crop of tobacco was ready for shipment. At Port-au-Prince on the 10th, coffee was quoted at 13½.

Advices from Curaçoa are to the 8th. Large deposits of guano had been discovered on the island, and samples sent to Europe.

President Guzman Blanco persisted in prohibiting trade between Curaçoa and Venezuela.

Accounts received of the earthquake in Colombia were heart-rending.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Cornelius Ryan, aged 75, was found dead in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday; probably overcome by the heat.

Franklin Devereaux, a prominent citizen of Trenton, N. J., and for many years a leading man in the temperance organizations of the State, died in that city yesterday morning.

An unknown man walked off the dock at the foot of Carpenter street, Newburg, N. Y., at about 11:30 last night, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. He is supposed to have been a deck hand on Brundage & Place's Fishkill barge, which occasionally lies at this dock for freighting purposes.

THE INDIANS AND THE BLACK HILLS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, June 27.—Indian Inspector Daniels arrived here to-day from Red Cloud Agency, bringing with him the proper papers, signed by the Indians, relinquishing their rights in Nebraska. He feels certain that if the Northern Indians agree there will be no trouble in treating for the Black Hills. He reports that he met a large number of miners between here and the White River en route to Custer's Gulch.

J. S. Collins, Secretary of the Black Hills Commission, reached here to-day. He leaves for the agencies to-morrow.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 27.—The commencement exercises of Trinity College occur this week. President Pynchon preached the baccalaureate sermon this evening from Second Timothy, iv., 21.

In addressing the graduating class he impressed upon them the lesson of intellectual earnestness, and urged that their uncommon advantages should excite them to more earnest endeavors in the search for truth and in communicating to others what they themselves have received.

TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIFE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—A destructive tornado passed over the north-western part of this city, from Twenty-first street to the neighborhood of Grand River and Twelfth street, this evening at 6:15. Its path was about 500 feet wide. Some thirty houses, besides out-buildings, &c., were demolished. Four persons are known to have been killed, and many others injured, some of them severely. The total loss to property is at least $25,000.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Frank Enterer Agerman, aged fifty years, who was committed to prison on Wednesday for attempted rape on a little girl four years old, committed suicide last night by hanging himself to a cross-bar of his cell window. When found he had been dead some time.

THE BUSH FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

OTTAWA, June 27.—Heavy showers which have fallen lately have extinguished the bush fires.

NEW AND OLD YALE.

GROWTH OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

BETTER WORK DONE THAN FORMERLY—PORTRAITS OF OLD INSTRUCTORS—THE LIBRARY ENLARGED—NEW PRIZES OFFERED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, June 25, 1875.

There is no department of the university which manifests more decided marks of vigorous life than the Law School. While I was a member of it, in the days of Judge Daggett and Prof. Hitchcock, while the instruction was of the very best description, there were always a good many students, generally from the South, nominally connected with the school, who might be considered to be rather ornamental than useful. They certainly were to be found more frequently smoking on the steps of the old Tontine Hotel than in the recitation-room. All this has long since been changed. The "Law Department" now stands square up by the side of the other departments; and good hard work is expected of every student, and no shirking. Year by year some step has been taken in advance, which shows that the corps of instructors are not reposing on the laurels which they have already gained, but that they are constantly on the alert to make every possible improvement and raise still higher the prestige of the school. The year just ending has been a very satisfactory one. There have been sixty-five students in attendance; and I am told that for years there has not been a time when the *morale* of the school has been so high. The Professors say that the men have worked with a will; and I hear it said also that, as a body, the students are a remarkably fine looking and athletic set of men. They take a good deal of pride in the fact that, in the Summer University Regatta, a few weeks ago on Lake Saltonstall, the Law School crew came in as victors over the crews of all the other departments.

During the past year portraits have been procured of the distinguished men who have given instruction in the school during the fifty years since it was commenced; and these portraits are now arranged in the different recitation and lecture rooms. There is an excellent portrait of ex-President Woolsey, which is the gift of Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is an Alumnus of the college. There is an admirable one also of Judge Hitchcock, which displays all the intensity of expression which characterized that prince of instructors. No student of his will ever forget the tones of his voice as he emphasized some legal principle. "Young gentlemen, interweave this with the very texture of your minds!" I never saw a man who illustrated so well in his own life the Horatian maxim which he used to commend to us in the lecture-room, "*Totus in illis.*" Judge Daggett, too, looks down from the canvas, who was so long the glory of the Bar of Connecticut. The likeness is admirable. I almost expected to see those lips move and to hear some point illustrated by a pertinent anecdote. There are portraits, also, of Gov. Bissell, Gov. Dutton, Mr. Townsend, and others, making near a score in all. The rooms of the Law School are now fully equal to those of Divinity Hall, which have been for some time considered the finest in the university. The library, in which were already 8,000 volumes, has received valuable accessions this year from the fund given some time ago by Gov. English, who has also this year made still another valuable gift to the university library of a complete collection of the Parliamentary papers of Great Britain from 1865 to 1873, 742 volumes, mostly of folio size, bound in half parchment. The books will be on the shelves and ready for consultation at the beginning of the next term. During the year two new appointments have been made—Dr. George B. Farnam to be Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, and Mr. John A. Robinson to be Librarian.

Another evidence that the Law Faculty are striving to raise the standard of scholarship in the school is the announcement which they have just made that, commencing with the Fall term of 1876, no student will be admitted into the Junior Class unless he is eighteen years old and has already taken a degree in some collegiate institution, and can pass a satisfactory examination in the history of England, the first book of Blackstone's Commentaries, the history of the United States, and the text of the Constitution of the United States.

A new prize is to be added this year to the seven that are already given for excellence in various branches of study, which is to be awarded to the scholar in the Junior Class who passes the best examination at the annual examination. Besides the regular corps of instructors there are now seven special lecturers actively engaged in the work of instruction in the school, prominent among whom is President Woolsey; and the claim is that now, in addition to the usual curriculum of other schools, the study of public law, of Roman law, comparative jurisprudence, style in composition, constitutional history, and political science is made more prominent than it has ever been before at any American law school, or than it can be at any school where, from its want of connection with a university, the staff of instructors must be less numerous.

An opportunity of judging of the calibre of the students will be had at the Commencement of the school on Wednesday next, June 30, when there will be public speaking for the "Townsend Prize" of $100 by five members of the Senior Class. The exercises will be in the Centre Church, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and the occasion is anticipated with great interest. The speeches will be in the following order: (1) Levi Hite, Lancaster, Ohio, "Compromises in Political Legislation;" (2) George Matthews Sharp, Baltimore, Md., "The Monroe Doctrine;" (3) Greene Kendrick, Waterbury, Conn., "Lord Erskine;" (4) Russell Wolcott Livermore, North Haven, Conn., "Compromises in Political Legislation;" (5) Samuel Oscar Prentice, Preston City, Conn., "Lord Erskine." After the speaking there will be an oration by Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., Governor of South Carolina. In the evening there will be a public reception given to the Alumni in the rooms of the school.

While so much attention is being turned in the country to the advancement of education in the material sciences, it is reason for congratulation that such an effort is being made by the Professors of this school to give greater breadth to the conception of students as to the wide reach of the moral sciences, of which the science of law is one of the most important.

RETURN OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S ANNUAL SERMON—AN OLD GRADUATE IN THE CHAPEL—OLD MEMORIES FRESHENED—COLLEGE LIFE LIVED OVER AGAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, June 27, 1875.

The exercises of "Commencement Week" were ushered in, this morning, with the usual sermon to the graduating class by President Porter. An additional interest was given to the services in the chapel, from the fact that his sermon was the last which will be preached in this old building, which must ever hold a prominent place in the memories of the thousands of the graduates of Yale. A new building had become a necessity to meet the wants of the constantly increasing numbers who are resorting here; but as I answered the call of the bell on the Lyceum once more, and took my way, as of old, toward the college "Green," I was glad to find that my own feelings were shared by many others whom I met as I passed on under the elms. We rejoiced in the prospect of the larger accommodations which the students are henceforth to have, but it was with something of the feeling of the sons of a family who are gathering for the last time under the ancient roof-tree which sheltered them in their childhood, and which is now to be replaced by some sumptuous building more in accordance with modern ideas.

As I took my seat on the hard benches, I found that I could recall where nearly every one of my classmates used to sit. There was the place of William Allan Macy, the young missionary, who died early in China. He was born to be a scholar and a linguist. No man ever left the walls of Yale around whom gathered more confident anticipations that he would contribute something of enduring value to the literature of the world. President Woolsey mourned his loss as if he had been one of his own family. There are many who will read these lines who will remember that one Sunday evening after Dr. Kirk had preached all day from that old pulpit, Macy made a mistake about the hour of "prayers" and reached the chapel a half hour too early. Not a person was there. His room was too far off to make it worth while to go back, so he went to his seat to wait. During the day the sermons had made no impression upon him; but as he sat there, with all silent about him, the words of the preacher came back in memory with overwhelming power and there, right over in that very seat, close by me, he determined that he would commence a Christian life. In that other seat used to sit a classmate of mine from St. Louis, now prominent in all the benevolent societies of New-York, who boasted all through his college life of being an infidel; but no man expressed a greater interest in the sermons of Dr. Fitch. He never failed to take full notes of them. He said the thing that interested him was the "logic." "Why! it's beautiful!" he used to say; and, to the amazement of every one, just before we graduated in the Summer term, he told us that the Doctor had conquered, and that before he graduated he wished to be received into the college church. It seems as if I could see him, with his keen eye, taking notes right in that seat over there.

But there are memories of a different kind. The singing under the leadership of Dr. Stoeckel seems very fine as I listen to it; but there are many about me who, I doubt not, are thinking of the "old Beethoven." How proud we all were of Richard Willis as "leader." How Battell, to whose brother, Joseph Battell, the college owes the new chapel, used to play the flute; and deaf Tim Linsley, now gone, alas! how he did saw away on "big base!" and it will take a good deal to convince me that any singer, in ancient or modern times, had a voice at all equal to that of Bartlett or Jule Pratt—I beg his pardon for using the old, familiar nickname. Then there was the hurry at morning prayers, when we rushed in half-dressed, happy if we escaped a "tardy mark;" and the "rushes" after evening prayers; and the Junior exhibitions; and the "refreshments" that the "committee" always sent up on those occasions to the "instrumental performers;" for there were no famous bands in those days brought up from New-York, but the music was all of home manufacture. I remember one year having to escort some ladies home from the "exhibition," and I supposed that I had lost my share of the good things. However, on my return I started to go up into the gallery, thinking that it was possible something might be left on the table spread for us there, when I met a rather green Freshman from the country coming down the stairs and asked, "Is everything gone?" "Yes," was the reply; "everything's gone, except some little cakes that seem to be all raw inside." I pushed on, and was rewarded with finding a nice plate full of cream-cakes, which were then my special delight.

Thus I dreamed away, living over the past. The Seniors marched in so proudly, a hundred of them, just as our fellows marched in so many years ago; their mothers and sisters and sweethearts rustled in their Summer dresses, and played away with their fans, just as our mothers and sisters and sweethearts—bless their sweet faces—rustled and fanned in those old days, and, I am sorry to say, I was only recalled to a realization of what was going on when I heard the calm tones of President Porter's voice as he announced the text, which was the ninth and tenth verses of the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians: "And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more, in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offense till the day of Christ." The subject which he took up was the capacity of Christianity to meet the demands of modern public and private life. The sermon was an admirable one. President Porter commenced by reminding his hearers that there is a class of persons at the present time who are ever claiming that the world has outgrown Christianity; and that it is no longer of any use to assist and strengthen and guide man in the complications of modern life. In particular, it is charged, first, against Christianity, by these men, that it is a religion of sentiment only; and modern life is fast becoming controlled by science. This charge he answered by proving that Christianity is not a religion of sentiment only; it seeks knowledge, and is not afraid of knowledge, or of culture either. Altough not a science itself it inspires science. The President here turned the charge against the class of men referred to, and declared that the so-called scientific systems of the day are all eminently sentimental; as, for example, those of John Stuart Mill and of Tyndall, and of the author of the Cosmic Philosophy. They are not borne out by fact, but are the offspring of the wishes and hopes of their authors. Secondly, it is charged that the characteristic sentiment of Christianity, and its ideal of perfect manhood, will be displaced by science. President Porter replied that the characteristic sentiment of Christianity is love, and that this characteristic sentiment, which is in a sense original with Christianity, never can be outgrown or displaced. Undoubtedly it may be overlooked practically by Christians, but then culture tempts to this same thing by its disposition to cultivate the special virtues and by its own self-occupation. Thirdly, it is charged that the special motives to action which Christianity presents will be outgrown. Now these motives are all personal, as contrasted with abstractions of the intellect, and, as a matter of fact, science and culture substitute these abstractions for the motives which Christianity furnishes, and it is idle to suppose that such abstractions can supply their place as practical forces. God, Christ, Immortality will ever assert their power and will ever be needed by man. Fourthly, the President summed up the discussion by stating that Christianity can only show that it is equal to modern life by applying itself to this life in a practical way. In the first place its characteristic forces must be immensely increased. "Its love must abound;" and, in the second place, it must be applied to every form of life that is found in modern society.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

ITS LOCATION AND RECORD—EXERCISES OF THIS WEEK—THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Saturday, June 26, 1875.

The semi-centennial exercises of this great institution, which was founded by Thomas Jefferson and which has been fostered by the State of Virginia, will be begun on Sunday night, the 27th of June, with a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. Dr. Brantley, of Baltimore, who was selected by the society for the purpose. A large number of the friends of the university and of letters is already in attendance, and many more are expected. A few notes of the proceedings may not be unacceptable to your numerous readers.

This university was founded, as before stated, by Mr. Jefferson, who caused this fact, and the fact that he was the author of the bill for religious liberty in Virginia to be inscribed on his tombstone. His residence was on the summit of a spur of what is known here as the South-west Mountain, the most easterly range of mountains in the State, parallel with the Blue Ridge, and about twenty miles distant from it. This mountain peak he named Monticello, and from his mansion house, which crowns its summit, is to be seen one of the most beautiful and varied landscapes in the State. On the east no mountains or high lands arrest the view; on the west the Blue Ridge is visible for many miles. At a distance of about two miles on the north-west lies the town of Charlottesville, while in full view a mile further west stand the university buildings on a lofty hill, or rather on a spur of the Sporadic mountain range called the "Ragged Mountains." The country in the valley in which the town is situated, and which is watered by the Rivanna, a tributary of the James River, is very beautiful. The soil is productive, and many of the farms are highly improved. Immediately at the foot of Monticello, on the west, is one of the prettiest country seats in Virginia, known as Carlton, lately the residence of Hon. Alexander Rives, now Judge of the Dictrict Court of the United States, which has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Brennan, a gentleman from Buffalo, N. Y. The university public buildings are imposing in their appearance and admirably suited to the purposes for which they were erected. Many additions have been made to them since the death of Mr. Jefferson, during whose lifetime the number of students in attendance on college lectures in any one year did not exceed 125. For several years immediately preceding the late civil war, the number had increased to over 600. Most of the students in attendance before and since the war were from the Southern and Middle States, but nearly all of the Northern and Western States have been represented. It is impossible to give in a wayside letter a full description of the university and of the features which distinguish it from other colleges and universities. Suffice it to say that the system is elective. There is no curriculum. Each department is independent of any other. The school of Latin, or of Greek, or of Chemistry, for example, is as independent of any other as the school of Law or of Medicine. A separate diploma is given in each school to any one whose knowledge of the special branches taught in it seems to the Professor in that school to justify such a testimonial. The knowledge of the student is tested by examinations, from time to time, in the class-room, and especially by most thorough written examinations at the close of the session. The degree of Master of Arts is given to such only as have graduated in all (or nearly all) the separate schools, (excluding, of course, the schools of Law and Medicine,) and who are able to stand, at the close of their college course, a satisfactory general examination on all the studies in the several schools in which they have before earned diplomas. Of course, very few of the students apply for this degree, and very few get it. Many of the men most eminent in this State and the other Southern States as teachers, have graduated here in the special departments of study to which their fancies inclined them without attempting to take the degree of M. A.

The annual meeting of the Board of Visitors will be held Monday. The board is appointed once in four years by the Governor of the State. Monday night will be given up to the Washington Society which has its final celebration for the session. The exercises of the Jefferson Society will be held on Tuesday night. The semi-centennial exercises proper begin on Wednesday. The Society of Alumni will be addressed by its President, Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, of Virginia; D. B. Lucas, Esq., of West Virginia, will read a poem, and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, will deliver an address giving in brief an outline of the history of the university.

Thursday, 1st July, is the Public Day when diplomas, certificates, degrees, &c., will be delivered by the Chairman of the Faculty, and an oration by Hon. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, a brother of the late William C. Preston, is included in the programme. Messrs. Hunter and Preston were students of the university during the first years of its existence.

Several distinguished gentlemen of New-York and other Northern States, distinguished for their attainments as men of science and letters, are expected to be present as guests of the Society of Alumni, and of the Faculty, among them Prof. Dabney, of New-York, President Eliot and Prof. Pierce, of Harvard, President Porter, of Yale, and others. The exercises will close with a dinner, to be served in the public hall, at which there will be a feast of good things for the physical, intellectual, and social entertainment of the Alumni and their friends.

PANIC IN A CIRCUS.

Quite a panic was caused in a circus-tent by a storm during a performance at London, Canada, on Thursday afternoon. Very suddenly, as the performance was at its height, the air darkened, the lightning flashed, the wind rose, and rain fell in sheets. The canvas was lowered to prevent its being carried off by the wind, and at length fell down with a crash over the menagerie. Terrified by the storm and the crash, the animals began to roar in chorus, as if Bedlam had been let loose. Ladies fainted, children screamed, and a large number added to the terror and confusion by rushing for the doors. All present became soaking wet. By the presence of mind of the keepers, however, in immediately closing the cages and reassuring the people, order was restored. One of the women who was severely frightened, Mrs. Cooper, of Petersville, died the next day, it is supposed from the nervous shock received.

PRINCETON THEOLOGY.

DR. M'COSH'S BACCALAUREATE.

THE ROYAL LAW OF LOVE—DIRECTNESS OF THE BIBLE TEACHING—THE MORAL LAWS IMPERATIVE—"GUILTY" OR "NOT GUILTY" THE ALTERNATIVES—SEVERE REBUKE TO PREACHERS WHO WOULD MAKE RELIGION EASIER THAN THE BIBLE MAKES IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sunday, June 27, 1875.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day crowds of villagers and friends of the College of New-Jersey found their way this morning to the First Presbyterian Church to listen to the Baccalaureate sermon of Dr. McCosh, the President of the College. In the letter from this point yesterday it was stated that the venerable gentleman would take his text from the Beecher trial. And though the name, neither of Mr. Beecher nor of Mr. Tilton, nor of any of the other actors in the great drama is mentioned, the sermon did, in fact, make many pointed references to the case in which they—and the great public besides—are so greatly interested. Dr. McCosh is a singularly clear and lucid writer, and handles great topics with such plainness of speech, and such simplicity of style that the most ordinary of comprehensions cannot fail to understand him. He is, besides, a very earnest speaker, and his slight Scotch accent lent additional flavor and pungency to the telling points of his discourse to-day. Selecting his text from Romans, xii., 10: "Love is the fulfilling of the law," and from James, ii. 8: "If ye fulfill the royal law according to the Scriptures, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well," he began by saying that "in these passages there is a reference to three things—to love, to law, and to a king. I see before me an arch set up on earth and spanning the heavens. The one side is law, the other side is love, and the keystone binding and crowning the whole is God."

The theme was the royal law of love, and considering law and love separately first and then in their relations to each other he said that love manifests itself in two forms. First there is the love of complacency, which consists in delight in the object loved. Such is the love of the mother for her child, an exercise merely of emotional attachment, which may contain nothing virtuous or holy. It may be, he said, merely like the attachment of a dog to its master. Then there was the higher form of love, the love of benevolence, which goes out toward the whole family of mankind, making us "ready to increase their happiness, and in the highest exercise of love to raise them in the scale of being, and to exalt them morally and spiritually." Such is the love which God bears toward man.

These two forms of love, while they may be distinguished, should never be separated. But in fact they have often been divorced the one from the other. How often do men show the love of complacency without the love of benevolence. They delight in the society of, and they receive gratification from, persons whom they do not seek to benefit. They do worse; they injure those to whom they are attached, as the ivy is apt to destroy the tree which it embraces and adorns. They do so by indulging, by flattering, and by tempting them. The doting mother spoils the child whom she so fondles. The seducer ruins the unhappy one whom he clasps in his foul embrace. There is a love which is not lovely. It is, in fact, a refined form of selfishness. For our own gratification and pleasure we lay hold of, and hug to our bosoms, objects which we only corrupt. I apprehend that much of human sinfulness consists in tearing asunder what should be kept united; in selfishly delighting in persons, and turning them to our uses only to tempt and destroy them. It has often been remarked that the worst things are the perversion of good things. Abused intellectual gifts make the dangerous villain. Abused sensibilities make the accomplished tempter. Abused affections gender the keenest of all misery.

The doctor went on to say that it had been disputed among theologians whether God can love or be a father to sinners yet in their sins. The distinction he had drawn solved the question. God loves them with the love of compassion, which is classified as one of the forms of benevolent love. In this, as in every other particular, we are to follow Him. It is not expected of us that we should have pleasure in the society of the licentious, the selfish, the malignant, but we are to feel for them; as human beings we are to pity them, and seek to allure them to God and to good.

Passing next to the consideration of law, he said that the moral law, like the physical law, is imperative—all its affirmations are commands, all its negatives are prohibitions—and it is determinative. "Guilty or not guilty" are the alternatives it proposes. It admits of no middle course; it accepts of no excuse. We hear much in these times of the law of nature being so fixed and immutable. Those who speak in this way are apt to forget that there is another law which is still more unchangeable, and shall abide when the heavens are rolled up like a scroll. It is by these two kinds of law, the one moral and the other natural, that God rules the world—by the one, moral agents; by the other, physical agents—making them all combine and conspire toward one great and good end. In that both are inflexible the two laws are alike. But still they differ. The laws of nature admit of no exception. The will of man cannot arrest them. Gravitation is as ready to bring down an unsupported stone to crush us as it is to keep the earth moving on beneficently in its sphere. The winds which drive on the vessel one day may sink it in the deep the next. The chemical affinities which prepare food to nourish us are ready to mix poison to kill us. But moral laws may be broken. We are now in the region of the will. Man must be a free agent to be a moral agent. Love that is constrained is not love, and morality compelled is not true morality. But moral law properly understood is quite as inflexible and as unrelenting as physical law. If we neglect the laws of health the consequences may be disease or death; but if we violate the laws of morality the consequences must be much more fatal in a condemning conscience or in judgments to descend in this life or the life to come.

As the earth is held to its orbit by the two physical forces, so man is kept on the right path by the attracting power of love and the guiding power of law. Their connection is in God, who is the source of both. Charity is the highest of all the graces, but then charity never tries to set itself above law. "Love is the fulfilling of the law;" and—as in the Saviour's reply to the lawyer, Thou shalt love thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself—takes the form of commandment in the Scripture. Defective systems of ethics arise from omiting law or love or from not giving to each its due place. A pharisaic morality leaves out love and presents only the expressionless form of law. Utilitarianism leaves out eternal and unchangeable obligation, and offers a flexible morality, suiting itself to supposed ends. Alongside of love there is law, commanding and demanding. Far as the eye can reach, the two are seen to run parallel. Law without love is a channel without a stream; love without law may be a stream bursting forth and spreading destruction. There has arisen a stern doctrine which has no tenderness, whose gaze is as unmoved and unmovable as that of the Egyptian sphinx looking out from its desert of sand. But this defect belongs rather to the seventeenth than to the nineteenth century. "We are now," continued Dr. McCosh, "more in danger of a sentimental and simpering faith, acting the part of a Delilah, professing love to a man who boasts that he is strong only in the end to show how weak he is, and to consign him to blindness and darkness. Let us have charity, they say; but charity without principle to guide it may distribute its gifts very indiscriminately and injuriously. Let us have fire, they insist; but we cannot have fire without fuel to feed it, and fire cannot be allowed to burn and consume in every place and as it pleases. While the sun has a photosphere to radiate its beneficent influence, it has also a solid body to keep up the supply of heat and of light. There should be a vessel to contain the pleasant incense, otherwise it will soon dissipate into inanity."

It is true there have been men who have preached or practiced a pharisaic morality, that is a law without love. A law has been set forth which is not the law of love, and which has driven men away from God, who is love, and from the Gospel, which is essentially a message of reconciliation from God to sinful man. The terrors of the law have been used, not as by Paul to persuade men, but to tempt or drive them to rebellion or resistance. In ages past law has been used lawlessly by monarchs and by masters. But in the present day the tendency seems all the other way. If there were tyrannies in old-world monarchies, which we, in these times, are not slow to condemn, there is licentiousness in new-world republics which it might be as useful and important for us to condemn and expose. Some think that preachers in these times might profitably take as their texts, "Honor thy father and thy mother." If fathers erred two centuries ago, in being somewhat too rigid with their children, it is possible that in these times they may not be sufficiently faithful in restraining self-indulgence and in training to habits of self-sacrifice. If there have been preachers in certain ages who insisted on nothing but stern duty, there are not a few in our day who recommend love without the due restraints of law, who are tampering with the marriage relation, lowering the sacredness of wedlock and allowing such liberty of divorce as is fitted to break up the family—which I may remark, is the only means of securing proper moral culture, and the training of the rising generation to virtue. More evil may arise from lawless love, which is fascinating, than from hatred, which is repulsive. So we have no intention here in Princeton of changing the truths of God's Word on the miserable pretense of making them softer or more lovable than God has made them in his Word.

There is a teaching in our day antagonistic to the Princeton theology. It can scarcely be called a theology. It does not take, it cannot be made to take, any scientific form. It would let down doctrine and exalt charity, and would thereby make religion easier and more attractive as they suppose. It is "Broad Church" in England, delivering itself from all creed. It is the "Religion of Humanity," in this country, instead of the "Religion of Divinity for Humanity." It would free humanity from certain restraints and sacrifices, with the view of exalting it. It is not just the same, but it is analogous to the attempt, in the last century, to do away with doctrine on the pretense of exalting morality, and which led to dry High Churchism in England, and Moderatism in Scotland and Ulster, to Rationalism on the Continent of Europe, and to Unitarianism in this country; and ended in all in the decay of religion and the lowering of morality. Doctrine is discarded first; duty goes next in the next man, or the next age.

It is a profound saying of one of the brothers Hare, "To form a correct judgment concerning the tendency of any doctrine, we should rather look at the forms it bears in the disciples than in the teacher, for he only made it; they are made by it." We may now see the kind of characters that are made in this school of love and humanity. There was first a turning away from the old doctrine, and this has been followed by a turning away from the old morality. I beg that it may be understood that I have no reference to any one individual, and that I enter on no doubtful or disputed points. I proceed on what is visible to all, on what indeed has been forced offensively on the attention of all. The feeling of many of us is, "Oh my soul, come not thou into their secret, unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united." Notwithstanding all the efforts to suppress the "secret" awful disclosures have been made. We see how the milk of human kindness when not restrained by law is apt to be soured into hatred; how humanity sinks into selfishness—for see how perilous it is to begin to tamper with the most sacred of all earthly relations. It looks as if the generation now springing up needed to know what sort of assembly or society has been formed among us, and what the practical consequences of the sentiment passing current in the circle. The young need to know what kind of men are seeking to guide opinion in the public press, even the so-called religious press. Men who keep no Sabbath, but work on it as on other days; who go to no place of worship; who are supposed to be capable of teaching others while they have abandoned the religion which is the basis of ethics, and ridicule the holy doctrine which they know condemns them. The watchmen who are set on thy walls, O, Jerusalem, need to proclaim as loudly as when seven thunders utter their voice, that love is to be guided by law, that love cannot excuse lying, whether to shelter the persons themselves or others; that, in contradictory statements, there must be lying, and that, in contradictory oaths, there must be perjury of the deepest dye—offensive in the highest degree to God, and to be denounced with terrible reprobation by man.

Dr. McCosh went on to say that, in Princeton College, it is sought to combine affection with discipline; and he condemned the neglect prevailing in some of the larger colleges of the moral training of the students. He closed with a very feeling address to the members of the graduating class.

PRISON LIFE IN FRANCE.

THE STATUS OF SPIES—PUNISHMENTS AT LA ROQUETTE—THE ANTECHAMBER TO THE SCAFFOLD.

From an article on "Prison Life in France," printed in the London *Daily News*, we take the following extracts:

The lowest order of mankind are probably those degraded scoundrels who betray their comrades even in jails, and are called "sheep," or "moutons" in French. As soon as their rascality is suspected, it becomes necessary to separate them from the other prisoners; and I saw a whole roomfull of them thus kept apart. A little humpbacked man had lately asked to be employed as a "sheep" or spy, in this infamous service; he wished to get a few halfpence. By means of the "moutons" plans of escape are sometimes revealed before they can be carried into execution, and light is often thrown upon mysterious robberies which have baffled the investigation of the Police. The hiding places of stolen money, too, have been found out in this way.

The diet of the prisoners at La Roquette is wholesome and abundant. It consists chiefly of harricot beans, bread, and soup. They have meat on Thursdays and Sundays. The prisoners are in good case, and there is seldom any illness among them. La Roquette is not a cellular prison, and therefore its inmates are allowed to associate freely together. They rise at 5 in Summer and 6 in Winter. They have two hours for recreation, and spend them chiefly in talking and lounging about. Cards are forbidden, but games of hazard are played in secret. Ordinary offenses against the prison rules are punished by confinement in a cell on bread-and-water diet. But if a prisoner becomes violent and dangerous, a strait-waistcoat is put upon him. I entered one of the cells in which prisoners are confined, and I saw a culprit come out of another of them. He did not seem much the worse for his confinement, and began protesting with a vehemence and volubility which nearly got him sent back again. The punishment cells at La Roquette are not deprived of light or air. They are furnished with a wooden bench, so that a man may sit and think there, or walk about and take exercise.

I inquired whether the more hardened sort of criminals really cared much for the cells or the strait-waistcoat; and one of the Wardens explained that the strait-waistcoat is much dreaded by experienced prisoners. There are three methods of using it—it is merely buckled round a culprit to keep him quiet, and he is then simply helpless. But if he continues to be noisy and abusive, his hands are placed in front of him, and this position after a while becomes irksome. In extreme cases his hands are placed behind his back, and the utmost fortitude cannot long support that punishment. There are no other modes of chastising refractory prisoners in use at La Roquette. The condemned cells of this prison, which are only tenanted by criminals sentenced to death, are three lofty, well-lighted rooms, cool and airy in Summer, and warmed by an ample stove in the Winter time. They are furnished with iron bedsteads, on which are placed two soft woolen mattresses, one above the other, and a bolster, with sufficient coverings. There are chairs and tables, with other conveniences, and the apartments have a singularly cheerful aspect. Bacquet, who murdered M. Rocher, a commission merchant, was the latest occupant of one of these cells. He was the man who had terminated his previous sentence only twenty-four hours before his rearrest, and he was such an admirable prisoner that the Director of La Roquette was called as a witness in his favor at his trial. Prisoners under sentence of death are not subjected to any particular restraints; they are merely watched by two warders, and each of the condemned cells is furnished with an alarum bell. There is a good library in the prison.

Most of the French criminals who are executed die dravely; some die joking. Troppmann, the wholesale murderer, was an exception to this rule. He was awfully frightened at the near prospect of his doom. The dressing-room or *chambre-de-toilette*, where the Director of La Roquette delivers over his prisoner to the executioner, is a narrow apartment like a bit cut off a passage. It is whitewashed as to the upper part of its walls, and painted brown near the floor; three doors, all narrow, and capable of being solidly bolted, lead out of it. Its furniture is an almanac, six registers, used to keep accounts of the relics and personal effects of the prisoner who is about to suffer, two wooden benches, one chair. The floor is uncarpeted and uncovered; it seemed to me as though blurred and stained with tears of blood. French executions are still conducted in public, but a hedge of mounted policemen prevents the crowd from witnessing the last agonies of the dying. Moreover, the guillotine is not now raised upon a scaffold as it was formerly. A man going to have his head cut off may dress as he pleases; and some indulgences are shown to him if he has any appetite for them, as he commonly has on the day preceding his execution, for attempts seem to be made with questionable mercy to keep his spirits up to the last. When the order for his execution arrives, he is disposed of with marvelous celerity. At 6:30 A. M. the Governor enters his cell to warn him he is about to die; at 6:50 he has ceased to exist. The whole business of preparing him for eternity is concluded in just twenty minutes.

The terrible ceremony of the toilet used to consist in cutting off the condemned man's hair; now the hair of culprits sentenced to death is always kept closely cut beforehand, and his brief agony is not prolonged by any preliminary formalities. The executioner merely tears off his shirt-collar by an adroit movement of the hand, and then the criminal's neck is ready for the knife. M. Roch, the executioner, is *un homme très froid*, deeply pitted with the small-pox, and he does his duty in a cool, collected, very impressive manner. It is necessary to send him away privately in a closed carriage immediately after each execution or the mob might molest him. Victor Hugo and other great French writers have pleaded against capital punishment with such passionate eloquence that power in France is evidently beginning to get ashamed of shedding blood; and the human instrument employed and paid to shed it is very loathsome to the populace.

MARRIAGE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Some excitement was aroused in Springfield, Mass., on Friday by the announcement that two young members of well-known and greatly respected families were married on the 4th of July, 1874. Their engagement had been long announced, and their wedding was to take place this Summer, and preparations had actively begun in both families, when the supposed future bridegroom remarked casually that they were making a great fuss for nothing, as they had already been married almost a year. This declaration created the utmost astonishment, neither family having had a suspicion of the true state of the case, so circumspectly had the young people behaved. The wedding preparations were, of course, abandoned, and the couple started on their bridal tour without further ceremony. It is understood that the parents on both sides were favorable to the match, but averse to the marriage taking place last year; whereupon the young folks took the matter into their own hands and contracted a secret marriage during a pleasure drive to Enfield, Conn., on Independence Day. The husband of a year is a student at Harvard College, and the son of a prominent railroad official. His wife has steadily attended a fashionable boarding-school, where, until lately, it has been understood she was fitting for Vassar College.

THE POTATO BUG.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE COLORADO BEETLE.

ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN, EXTENT, AND RAVAGES—ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE PEST—THE MEANS FOR ITS EXTERMINATION—MEASURES TAKEN BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PREVENT ITS IMPORTATION.

The irruption from the West and South-west of the potato scourge, the famous "Colorado beetle," has drawn fresh attention to the nature of the pest and the best means of destroying it. Although discovered as early as 1820, this species of beetle has almost entirely attained its celebrity within the past few years. Three years ago the outskirts of the migration touched Pennsylvania, and a year later invaded several of the richest counties of Western New-York. Meantime the great States which occupy the valley of the Mississippi and its confluent streams have for years been suffering from the presence of the evil. As long ago as 1867 the potato crops of Illinois and several other Western States were largely depleted by the ravages of the Colorado bug, and even now these States have hardly recovered from the reign of the pestilence. In the Fall of last year the vanguard of the beetles had reached the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Long Island Sound in such numbers as to be thrown up on the beach in great deposits. At present the State which is most threatened with a visitation is Pennsylvania. Advices from all sections of that State represent the progress of the beetle eastward to be steady and irresistible. Already the crops in many parts of Pennsylvania are suffering from the operations of the pest, the counties most affected being Monroe, Northampton, Wayne, Sullivan, and Montgomery. In many others the increased numbers of the beetle give promise of unusually poor returns for the labor of cultivation. The appearance of the Colorado beetle has frequently been described, and is well known to the farmers of the West. In length the average specimen measures fully half an inch, while individuals have been found nearly three-fourths of an inch long. Its color is light yellow, the cover of the wings being ornamented with ten dark lines running lengthwise, and from which the insect derives its scientific name of *Doryphora decemlineata*, or "the ten-lined spearman." It belongs to the *Chrysomelidæ* order, and is one of the largest of the tribe. In addition to these dark lines, which distinguish the "Colorado" from the "eight-lined" and other leaf-eating beetles, its head and throat are colored a rich brown, interspersed with black. Its wings are of a light pink color, and are folded closely beneath the covers, except when the insect is in flight. One of the most dangerous characteristics of the species is its immense capacity for reproduction. It has been estimated that the progeny of one pair, if unmolested for a year, would amount in the aggregate to over 60,000,000 of individuals. The female lays from 1,000 to 1,200 eggs at each incubation, the whole number being grouped in clusters of 1,000 or more upon the lower surface of the leaves. Within a week the entire brood are hatched, the larvæ, on maturity, disappearing into the ground, where they change to pupæ, and in a fortnight reappear as beetles. Within a week the entire brood have paired, and in seven days more the female of the second generation has begun to deposit a third brood. Altogether, the different changes through which the insect goes occupy about a month and a half, or from forty to fifty days. For food the beetle depends principally upon the potato, but is not at all averse to tomatoes and other choice esculents in their season. In some sections he is reported to have developed a voracious appetite for the egg-plant, but in general the potato fills the main place in his bill of fare.

Besides the genuine Colorado beetle there are several other species of like appearance and similar habits, which have frequently been mistaken for the true "spearman." One of these is what is known as the false potato bug, the *Doryphora disjuncta*, which has only eight stripes, and the larvæ of which are provided with only one row of dots down the side, while those of its Western congener have two. This variety has long occupied an Eastern habitat, and is a common acquaintance of the New-England farmer. As a rule it rarely attacks the potato, its chief food being egg-plant, horse-nettle, &c. Then there is the potato fly of the Eastern States, the *Cantharis vittata*, which fifteen or twenty years ago was regarded as the cause of the "potato rot," and which, at one time, did great damage in the Middle and Eastern States. In addition to the foregoing are the potato beetle *Baradinus trinotatus*, so called from its having three black dots on the back, and which was discovered near Germantown, Penn., in 1849; the three-lined leaf beetle, the *Crinoceris trilineata* of Olivier, and several other less distinct varieties. To the Colorado species, however, belongs the leadership as a destructive agent, the others named being all of minor importance, and of comparatively local range.

Much has been said and written concerning the effectual remedies for the destruction of the pest. Lime-water and other mild agents have been applied freely, but with slight and only temporary success. The only remedy which seems to stand the test of time, and to prove effectual under all circumstances, is Paris green in a solution of one part of the poison to six of water. In Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, and other Western States, where the farmers have had to contend with the thickest of the scourge, this recipe has been found to be invaluable. Care should be taken in the selection of the poison, only the best and strongest being employed, and that at a period sufficiently early that the crop may experience no ultimate harm. Caution is indispensable in the application of the mixture, Paris green being one of the deadliest of chemicals, and liable, on exposure, to communicate the virus to the operator. For this reason it is customary when watering the plants to protect the hands with thick cotton gloves, and to avoid tasting or inhaling the solution in any way. Nor is the beetle itself without poisonous qualities. In Sullivan County, Penn., a farmer was seized with violent convulsions from having carelessly inhaled the fumes of boiling water which had been poured upon the insects. In another part of the same State a farmer named Tyler, while picking larvæ from his vines, was poisoned by a chew of tobacco which he took during the operation, the noxious matter having been evidently communicated to the tobacco from his hands. After suffering severely for several days the man recovered. These incidents have infused a greater amount of caution into the work of extermination, and at present there is a fair prospect of contending successfully with the pest. In addition to the other advantages, the Paris green remedy has that of cheapness, the total cost of the necessary application per acre being only $5 per season. The other method, of hand-picking, which was at one time favored, has now been abandoned as being slower and more expensive.

Various estimates of the cash loss to the country by the ravages of the beetle have been made, all of which unite in placing the decrease in production alone at $8,000,000, and this without counting the extra expense entailed by the use of remedial agents, extra labor, &c. Good authorities state the total loss as rather over than under $10,000,000, and by many it is thought to exceed even $12,000,000. One of the worst features of the present visitation is that the Colorado beetle is noted for its permanency, and rarely abandons localities until it has ravaged them for several seasons in succession. In portions of Illinois, where it made its first appearance in 1867, the farmers are still suffering from its presence, with every prospect of a continuance of the evil for several years. Under such circumstances, the only resource is to commence an aggressive war upon the beetles while they are still comparatively few, and thus thin out their ranks before the second and third seasons' hatchings are upon the farmer. At the present time the beetle has reached the shore of the ocean, and can apparently go no further. Still, every precaution is being taken by foreign Governments to prevent the transportation of the plague across the sea. A recent law of the German Parliament forbids the importation of American potatoes into Germany under severe penalties; but it is doubtful if even such a measure will have the desired effect. The larvæ can be carried abroad in a thousand different ways and disguises, and unless extraordinary vigilance is preserved by shipmasters as well as Customs authorities, the pest will be pretty sure to find a means of transportation across the sea. In a country like Ireland, where the great mass of the people live upon the potato, the suffering which would be entailed by the presence of the Colorado bug would be terrible. It has been suggested that all outward-bound ship-masters should be furnished with descriptions of the beetle, and cautioned to destroy all specimens of it found on shipboard.

To sum up, it may be said with confidence that the immediate application of the proper remedies both in the infected districts and in those which the scourge has as yet only touched will, in the majority of cases, result favorably to the growing crop and prevent the indefinite multiplication of the pest in the future. This has been generally done throughout Pennsylvania, and it now remains to follow it up in New-Jersey, New-York, and other portions of the East in which the presence of the plague is beginning to be felt.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

The potato bug made its appearance upon Staten Island about six weeks ago, and its ravages have been mostly felt at the west end of the west shore of the island, in the districts where the soil is light. The farmers on the south shore say that they are not so destructive in that neighborhood as they are in other places, and they think the plants will outgrow the injury to them. They also say that the bug itself is not so destructive to the plants as are the millions of eggs which are found under the leaves of the plants, and the worms which spring from them. Whole patches at the west end have been entirely destroyed. Many gardeners in that neighborhood are using every endeavor to stem the ravages of the bug by using wood ashes, and other preventives. One farmer tried Paris green upon seven rows in his garden, and in two days afterward the whole patch was destroyed, except those seven rows, which were entirely untouched. The bug has also made its appearance at the east end of the Island, but only within the last few days. The farmers and gardeners about Clifton have had gangs of men employed, ever since the appearance of the pest, in picking the eggs off the plants and burning them, and have so far thus preserved their crops.

ON LONG ISLAND.

The potato bug made its first appearance on Long Island last season, when it was found in small numbers on two or three of the farms at East Jamaica. The danger to be apprehended from it seems not to have been at that time fully appreciated, for no special effort was made, so far as is known, to prevent its propagation and spread. The consequence is that this year they have greatly increased in numbers, and are committing ravages over a much larger extent of territory. At present there is hardly a farm in Queens County upon which they cannot be found, and the farmers are using all the known appliances in their efforts to rid themselves of the pest, though in most cases with indifferent success. Within the past week the bugs have apparently become much more numerous, the second hatching probably having taken place. Fields where but few were previously seen are now suffering seriously, the young bugs doing the work of destruction and stripping the plants rapidly of their leaves. The principal trouble thus far has been in the westerly portion of Queens County, but few bugs comparatively having been discovered in the easterly portion, and Suffolk County is as yet mostly free from them, although they have made their appearance there in small numbers in some localities, and will doubtless next year make serious ravages, unless measures are immediately taken to exterminate them. As yet, however, even in Queens County, the damage done by the potato-bug is not so great as that done by the cut-worm. Entire fields of young cabbage plants have been cut down by them, in some instances for the third time. One farmer at East Jamaica, having had this experience gave up the idea of raising cabbages and laid down his cabbage field in grain. The ravages of this worm among the tomato plants are almost equally bad. The only, or at least the most effectual way of killing this worm is by digging it out from its burrow, about an inch under the surface of the ground, and crushing it. For the cut-worm, as well as for the potato-bug, the farmers are using Paris green and all other recommended remedies, although the poisonous quality of most of them renders it dangerous to handle them, and it is a question whether hand-picking is not best.

THE CROPS IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday, 26th inst., says: "The seasonable showers which have fallen very generally during the past week, accompanied as they have been by a very high temperature, have changed the whole face of the country and made people already talk hopefully of the coming harvest. It is too soon, perhaps, to indulge in any confident anticipations of that kind, for the crops are somewhat late, and may be greatly made or marred by the weather of the coming weeks. Still, everything promises well so far. The country looks its best, and though the effects of the previous drought have not all disappeared, the permanent injury which its further continuance would have caused has been averted, so that the general tone of feeling as reflected in our exchanges has become of a very cheerful character, as increasing promise is afforded that Canada is not going to be affected this year with a bad crop as well as with a tight money market."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
22—Bauland, &c., vs. Fachner.
58—Bidlark vs. Fleming, &c.
64—Spears, &c., vs. Mathews, &c.
84—Matter of Foster.
85—Matter of Voorhees, Jr.
86—Matter of Kaufman.
102—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
117—Anderson vs. Berry, &c.
120—Cheesebrough versus Daly, &c. (No. 2.)
121—Same vs. Same (No. 4.)
123—Guepp vs. Hufnagle, &c.
126—Clark vs. Deacom.
133—De Graaf, &c., vs. Burns, impl'd.

Nos.
135—Hubbard vs. Evers, &c.
157—Matter of Brennan, Sheriff.
215—Pam, &c., vs. Vilmar.
221—Flandrow vs. Fargo.
222—Willard vs. Fargo.
226—Ehrlicher vs. Thorne, Jr.
231—Matter of the B., N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co.
233—Davidson vs. Alfaro.
234—Plumber, &c., vs. Taylor.
239—Collins vs. Buddensick.
240—Hennessey vs. Empire Fire Ex. Co.
241—Arden, &c., vs. Palledo, &c.
242—Matter of Tweed.
243—Franke vs. Schedel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the 1st of July.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
Issues of law and fact.
522—The People of the State of New-York vs. The N. Y. & Staten I. Ferry Co.
358—Ponds Extract Co. vs. Humphreys S. H. M. Co. et al.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.

Nos.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
271—Morton vs. Walker et al.
464—Lyon vs. De Corneau et al.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
348—Euke vs. Job.
149—Sink, Adm'r, vs. Sink.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—McDonald et al. vs. Frazee et al.
2—Davidson vs. Butler.
Law and Fact.
42—Elverson vs. Vanderpoel.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Boshen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Touer et al.
6—Parker vs. Harrison.
21—Crosby vs. Watts.
25—Gouter vs. Wilbur.

Nos.
32—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
50—Clegg vs. Hamel et al.
31—Offluer et al. vs. De Wolf.
51—Horrigan vs. Regan.
35—Morgan vs Davenport Railway Con. Co.
54—Way vs. Crofutt.
46—Pursell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and T. Co. et al.
55—Shethen et al. vs. Jacobs.
24—Faik et al. vs. Klein.
40—Rousseau vs. Isaac.
36—Holmes vs. Holmes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1498—Dufrom vs. McDonald.
1471—Petoulski vs. Levy.
1172—Semindinger vs. De Peyster.
1447—Fredecker vs. Underhill.
487—Kioter vs. Schedd.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
1436—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co. of Ohio.
2457—Helass vs. Brunges, Administratrix.
775—Taylor vs. B. St. & Fulton F. R. R. Co.
1458—Eisner vs. Morgan.
2388—Kagan vs. Walsh.
1080—Crowell et al. vs. Jackson.
1468—Draper vs. Rinaldo.
1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1474—Furst, by Guardian, vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
360—Norton vs. Reddington.
1470—Pell vs. Conover.

Nos.
1492—Tracy et al. vs. Vandewater.
1698—Smith vs German Ex. Bank.
2690—Remsen et al. vs. Saner.
2067—Newman vs. The Mayor.
2124—Conway vs. The Mayor.
1472—Lavin vs. Kehoe et al.
2607—Mechanics' & Traders' Bank vs. The Mayor.
1902—Carmody vs. The Mayor.
1506—Morgan vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
1478—Friede vs. Third Avenue R. R.
2320½—Berrigan vs. The Mayor.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor.
1296—(Set down for the 28th) Hulster vs. Union Pac. R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Timothy McCarty, William J. Ferris, robbery.
Clarence Teller, burglary.
Nicholas Casalia, felonious assault and battery.
Arthur Hartman, grand larceny.
Mary Sheppard, grand larceny.
Peter Pruius, grand larceny.
Thomas Whalen, grand larceny.
Mary Bossuet, grand larceny.
Cornelius Van Winkel, grand larceny.
Charles H. Mathews, grand larceny.
John Sommers, Nicholas Boggy, grand larceny.
John Frink, gambling.
Albert J. Adams, James L. Martin, gambling.
Charles Boyle, petit larceny.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 80 bales; gross, 259 bales; exports, to France, 2,873 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 44,082 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 188 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,036 bales.

MOBILE, June 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 176 bales; exports, coastwise, 179 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,781 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,480 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 2,649 bales.

GALVESTON, June 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 459 bales; exports, coastwise, 111 bales; sales, 322 bales; stock, 12,441 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—Receipts by Lake—1,200 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats. Receipts by Railroad—4,900 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments by Railroad—4,800 bushels Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—2,200 bbls. Flour, 251,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn; to interior points, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.@7c.; Corn, 6¼c.@6½c.; Oats, 4c.@4¼c. to New-York, tolls included. Afloat at Tide-water from Buffalo and Oswego—1,712,226 bushels Wheat, 580,764 bushels Corn, 68,800 bushels Oats, 8,416 bushels Rye, all from Buffalo, excepting one boat-load of Wheat, another of Corn, and another of Rye, from Oswego. Flour firm; sales of 800 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Baker's; $5 5 @$6 50 for Amber; $6 50@$7 25 for White; $5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat quiet and firm; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms, about $1 08; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 13½; offerings light. Corn dull; sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 72c. Oats inactive and entirely nominal. Rye wanted, none here. Barley, none here. Seed inactive. Pork steady and quiet at $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14¼c. Highwines nominal, asking $1 19.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed steady at 12¼c.@12½c. for choice Western; Timothy, $2 75@$2 80; Flaxseed, $1 80; Hungarian Grass has declined to $1 37½. Flour dull; sales could only be effected at a decline; sales, 500 bbls., including Superfine, at $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Rye Flour, $5 12½@$5 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye, $1 05. Corn steady at 80c. for Yellow and Mixed. Oats slow at 63½c. for White. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $20@$20 50; Smoked Hams, 13½c.@14½c.; Pickled do., 11¼c.@14c. Lard, 13½c.@14c. Whisky dull at $1 20 for Western. Butter dull; New-York Extras, 24c.@25c.; Bradford County Extras, 25c.@26c.; do. do. Firsts, 22c.@23c.; Western Extras, 20@22c.; do. Firsts, 18@19c.; do. Rolls, Extras, 14c.@16c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 11½c.@12½c.; do. prime, 9c.@10¼c.; Western fine, 10½c.@11c.; do. prime, 9½c.@10c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 21c.@22c.; do. good, 20c.; Western fresh, 20c.; do. good, 19c.; Southern fresh, 20c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active and higher, strong; No. 1 Spring $1 02@$1 02½; No. 2 do., regular, 99c., spot; 99⅝c., July; $1 00¾, August; No. 3 do., 94½c.@95½c. Rejected, 86c. Corn buoyant, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 67c., spot; 67⅜c. bid, July; 69¼c. bid, August; 70c., September; Rejected, 65½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 51½c., spot; 49¼c., July; 38½c.@39c., August; Rejected, 45c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Pork active and higher at $19 25, spot; $19 40@$19 42½, August; $19 60@$19 62½, September. Lard active and higher at $13 25, spot; $13 42½@$13 45, August; $13 60@$13 65, September. Bulk-meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¾c. Whisky, $1 16. At the afternoon call of the Board Wheat easy at 99⅛c.@99¼c., July; $1 00¼, August. Corn easier at 67¼c., July; 69⅛c., August. Oats firm and higher; 51½c., bid, cash; 49½c., July. Pork and Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 85,000 bushels; Corn, 103,000; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Flour dull, lower; Howard Street and Western Supers, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extras, $5@$5 37; do. Family, $5 50@$6 50; City Mills Supers, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extras, $5 12@$5 50; do. Rio brands, $6 25@$6 50; do. Family, $8 25. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 27; other grades unchanged. Corn weak, except White Southern, which is firmer; Southern White, 88c.@89c.; do. Yellow, 80c.; Western Mixed, 78½c., spot; 80c., July. Oats weak and off; Southern light, 76c.@78c.; do. heavy, 70c.@73c.; Western White, 67c.@68c.; do. Mixed, 65c.@66c. Rye dull; nominally, 95c.@$1. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $18@$26. Provisions firmer. Pork steady at $20@$20 50. Bulk Meats quiet with an active order trade; sales, Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c., loose; packed, 9c.@12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard very dull; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 5¾c.@7⅝c.; Refined, 12c. Coffee quiet but firm and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 18½@$1 19.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29¾, cash and August; Soft No. 2 Spring, 94¼c., cash. Corn firmer at 63½c.@64c. Oats inactive at 52½c. Rye lower at 91c.@93c. Whisky lower at $1 17½c. Pork firmer at $19 75; small lots delivered, $20. Dry-salted Meats higher; Shoulders at Naples, 8c., cash. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. cash. Lard dull; Summer, 12c. Live Hogs in fair demand and steady; Shippers, $6 25@$6 50; Bacon, $6 40@$6 65; Butchers', $6 75@$7 15. Cattle slow and easy; choice Texan Steers, $3 75@$3 80; good, $3 35@$3 50; fair, $3; common, $1 90@$2 25. Receipts: Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100 head; Cattle, 3,000 head.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye quiet; 90c.@95c. in the street and $1 in store. Corn dull at 82c.@85c. for Western Mixed and round Yellow. Malt firm. Oats irregular and drooping; sales of 2 cars No. 1 White State at 65c.; 2 cars do. at 64c.; 1 car Mixed Canada at 61c., and a bag lot Mixed at 61c.@62c. Receipts of Cattle—604 cars, against 626 cars last week; quality inferior, the best lot averaging 1,900 lb., and 8c. ₱ lb. was asked for it; Texans sold as low as 3c.; the highest price realized was $7 45 ₱ 100 lb., and from that prices ranged down to 7½c. ₱ lb.; common native stock ruled 1c. off from last week's prices; of Milch Cows 60 head were sold, and the range was from $30 to $75, the latter with Calves. Sheep and Lambs weak; Sheep, common to fair, 4c.@4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5c.; good to extra, 5¼c.@5¾c. Lambs, 7c.@9½c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 26.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 24½; July, $1 25; August, $1 26@$1 26¼; No. 2 Red, $1 24½@$1 25; No. 3 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 27½. Corn firm; High Mixed, cash and June, 72c.; July, 72½c.; August, 74½c.@74¾c.; low Mixed, 69½c.@70c.; damaged, 60c. Oats a shade firmer; No. 2 and Michigan, 53½c.; White, 58c. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—Flour dull and lower. Family, $5 35@$5 45. Wheat steady; Red, $1 18@$1 23. Corn dull and declining at 66c.@69c. Oats dull and declining at 55c.@58c. Rye dull and nominal. Butter unchanged. Pork firm; Country Mess, $19. Lard firm; Steam, 13c.; Kettle, 13½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11½c., spot; 11⅝c.@11¾c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides scarce at 12¾c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs quiet, but firm; common to good, $6 50@$7, mostly at $6 65@$6 90; receipts, 250 head; shipments, 460 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 5,600 bush. No. 3 White Wabash at $1 30½; cars Hard No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 19. Corn quiet; sales of car-lots High Mixed at 8.c. Corn-meal, $33 for bolted; $32 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¼c.; Peas, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 11,300 bushels; Lumber, 1,797,000 feet. Canal Shipments—290,000 feet.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Pork firmer at $20 25@$21, according to weight; $20 75 was refused for a desirable lot, an advance owing to an improvement in the West and a light supply here. Oats dull and easier at 67c.@68c. Dry Salted Meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11½c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c. and 13½c. Corn-meal easier at $3 25. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, 72½. Gold, 117¼.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 at $1 06¼; No. 2 at $1 03; July, $1 01½; August, $1 01¼. Oats inactive; No. 2 at 50c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 64½c. Rye—No. 1 scarce; in store, 95c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, September, $1. Provisions nominally firm. Pork, $19. Lard, 13¼c.@13¾c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 151,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 75c.@78c. Oats very dull at 65c.@67c. Rye nominal. Provisions—Advancing tendency; very firm. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 70@$12 75; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 15½c.@15c.; keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 15@$1 18; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; Ear, 65c.; Shelled, 67c.@68c. in elevator. Oats steady at 58c.@60c. for White. Rye $1 05. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams 13¼c.@13½c. Lard 13½c.@14c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—Cattle—Receipts 750 head; dull, weak; 10c.@15c. lower; Shipping, $5@$6 75; Stockers, $2 75@$4 25; Through Texans, $2 25@$4; Shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,5 0 head; moderately active at 5c.@10c. lower; sales at $6 50@$7 30, chiefly $6 85@$7 15; shipments, 6,5 0 head. Sheep nominally unchanged; receipts, 250 head.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights—To Oswego, 5c.; to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—13,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 26.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin quiet at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 30 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $4 30 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, June 26.—Wool—Demand fair and sales up to a full average, comprising for the week upward of 1,500,000 lb. of Domestic, mostly Spring California Combing and Delaine Fleeces and Unwashed Fleeces. No change to notice in prices. The market has now settled down on a basis of one 3c. to 5c. ₱ lb. lower for all kinds than current rates some months ago. Michigan Fleeces that formerly sold at 5.c.@52c. would not now bring over 48c.@49c., and fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces are fully 5c. off from the highest point. Medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine Fleeces are also off from 3c. to 5c. New Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces would not bring over 50c.@52c. ₱ lb. for good average lots, and parties who are purchasing in the interior in anticipation of an advance on these figures are likely to be disappointed. The present excitement in the wool-growing States is a matter of surprise to both dealers and manufacturers, and it is believed that this excitement can be but temporary, as Wool could not be bought at the prices ruling in the interior and disposed of in the Eastern markets except at a loss. Transactions in XXX Ohio have been principally at 52c.@53c. but these prices are for desirable lots of old Wool. The demand for California is good, and manufacturers evidently find this Wool the cheapest of any now on the market, costing from 65c.@80c. for Scoured. Sales of the week have been 623,000 lb. Spring, including some fancy clips as high as 38c.@40, but principally from 30c.@35c. for good and choice Spring. Arrivals have been large, and holders are working off stocks as fast as possible, as prices are as high now as they are likely to be for some months to come. In Pulled Wool very little has been done compared with the transactions for some of the previous weeks. Recent sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, X, XX, and XXX, at 50c.@55c.; Michigan at 47c.; New-York and Western Fleece at 45c.@51c.; Washed Combing and Delaine at 55c.@60c.; Unwashed, do. do., 38c.@50c.; Scoured, do. do., 54c.@78c.; Tub-washed, do. do., 55c.@56c.; Super and X Pulled, 45c.@56c.; California Spring, 20c.@40c., and California Fall, 22c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex..	78½	200	Toledo & Wabash.	6⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b3.	103	1100	do.	6½
200	do.	103	200	North-west... s3.	38
100	Ohio & Miss.	23½	500	do.	38⅛
200	do.	23⅝	300	Union Pacific.	73
500	do.	23¾	700	Erie Railway.	15⅛
1500	West. Union. c.	74½	800	do.	15
1000	do. c.	74⅞	500	do. c.	15⅛
2500	do.	74⅞	100	do. c.	15
800	do. b3.	75	500	do. b3.	15⅛
800	do. s3.	74⅞	300	do.	15⅛
1000	do. b3.	75	10	do. s3.	15⅛
400	do.	75⅛	200	do. b3.	15¼
2100	do.	75¼	900	do.	15¼
1100	do.	75⅜	500	do.	15⅜
100	do. c.	75⅜	500	do.	15⅜
800	Pacific Mail.	39¼	800	do.	15⅜
2000	do.	39⅜	100	do.	15¼
1500	do.	39½	3200	Lake Shore.	61
500	do.	39⅜	1300	do.	61⅛
2000	do.	39¼	100	do.	61⅛
100	do.	39⅜	400	do. s3.	61
10	do.	39⅜	400	do. s3.	61⅛
800	do.	39⅜	600	do.	61¼
100	do. c.	39⅜	600	do.	61⅜
400	do.	39½	100	do. c.	61⅜
100	do. c.	39½	1300	do.	61½
500	do. b3.	39⅝	100	do. c.	61½
100	do.	39¾	1000	do.	61⅝
100	do. c.	39⅞	500	do. c.	61⅝
800	do.	40	1000	do.	61¾
1200	do.	40⅛	1000	do.	61⅞
1000	do.	40¼	1300	do.	62
600	do.	40⅜	1400	do.	61⅞
100	do.	40½	300	do.	61¾
400	do.	40⅝	1100	do.	61⅝
700	do. s3.	40¼	400	do. s3.	61½
500	do.	40⅛	100	M. L. & M. A. Pd.	9½
500	do.	40			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

6,000	Union Pac. S. F.	93¾	100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	102⅞
200	M., L. & M. ass. p'd.	9½	200	Erie Railway.	15⅝
600	do.	9⅝	1500	do.	15¾
100	do. s3.	9⅝	200	do.	15⅞
700	do. b3.	9¾	600	do.	15¾
800	do.	9¾	400	do. b3.	15¾
100	St. Paul.	33¾	1100	do. b3.	15⅞
600	do.	34	900	do.	15⅞
100	do.	34⅛	100	Michigan Cent.	68
600	do.	34¼	200	Rock Island.	103⅝
400	do. b3.	34⅜	300	do.	103¾
900	Western Union.	76¼	200	do. b3.	104
800	do. b3.	76⅜	300	Lake Shore.	62
1300	do.	76⅜	700	do.	62⅛
1600	do.	76½	900	do.	62¼
200	do. s4.	76⅜	3400	do.	62⅛
600	do.	76½	800	do. b3.	62¼
100	do. s3.	76½	200	do.	62¼
1000	do.	76⅝	1100	do.	62⅛
100	do. b3.	76¾	2000	do. b3.	62¼
700	do.	76¾	1000	do.	62¼
100	do. b3.	76⅞	1100	do.	62⅜
100	American Ex.	53	1500	do. s3.	62¼
800	Pacific Mail.	41⅛	500	do.	62¼
400	do.	41¼	2800	do.	62⅜
600	do.	41⅜	300	Northwestern.	39¼
800	do.	41½	300	do.	39
600	do.	41⅝	100	do.	39⅛
1500	do.	41¾	100	do.	39⅜
100	do.	41⅝	600	do.	39¼
500	do.	41½	500	do.	39⅜
300	do.	41⅜	100	do. b3.	39½
600	do.	41¼	300	do.	39⅝
200	do. s3.	41¼	1300	do.	39¾
200	do.	41⅛	400	do.	39⅞
400	do.	41¼	100	do. s3.	39⅞
100	do.	41⅜	1100	do.	40
100	do.	41½	500	do.	40⅛
900	do.	41⅝	300	Northwest. Pref.	51¼
500	do.	41¾	59	Pittsburg.	91¾
1400	do.	41⅝	100	Toledo & Wabash.	6½
600	do.	41½	100	do.	6⅝
200	do.	41⅜	100	Ohio & Miss... b3.	24
600	do.	41½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	23½
200	do.	41⅝	100	do. b3.	24¼
600	do.	41⅝	500	do.	23¾
2500	do.	41⅞	200	At. & Pac. Pf.. b3.	15½
8000	do.	42			

MONDAY, June 28—A. M.

The weekly return of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, showed a further large gain in legal tenders, the increase for the week being $2,591,300. This is the result of continued receipts from the interior, and also from Washington, on account of national bank notes sent to the Treasury for redemption. There is a falling off in specie of $2,806,300, which arises from the fact that the average of the banks was a falling one at the opening of the week, and that the Treasury disbursements this week were not large. The loans show an increase of $1,490,300, which may mean that the banks have bought bonds, or that they have made some time loans to Stock Exchange borrowers—the latter quite likely. The deposits have increased $1,699,900, and the circulation has decreased $125,500. The excess of reserve has been lowered $639,975, which is a very insignificant matter when we consider that the banks have left on hand $21,396,500 reserve above legal requirements. If the present borrowing rates for gold are maintained, most of the Treasury disbursements for July interest will pass into the bank vaults and swell the reserve. The present strength of the New-York City banks is an important matter to the country at large, as it means that the great financial and commercial centre of the Union is able to supply large amounts of money for the movement of the crops and the working of general trade during the Fall, and it is cheering to know that, so far as the crops are concerned, everything looks exceedingly promising. At the South, cotton, rice, and sugar are looking well, while at the West the prospects for wheat and other cereals are in favor of an unusually large yield. Accounts from the continent of Europe indicate that the crops there will not be as large as last year and that we shall have a good foreign market for our surplus wheat. With bountiful harvests and a good export demand the country will enter upon a new era of prosperity. The active movement of cereals from the West to the seaboard will put new life into trade and commerce generally; the railways will be benefited by increased traffic; merchants will feel the effect of the marketing of the crops in a larger demand for goods, which must lead to a revival in many branches of industry, and the capital of the country will be more actively and profitably employed than at present. In view of these prospects, it is not surprising that the Stock Exchange should at last emerge from its long spell of depression, and assume a more buoyant aspect. This revival of confidence on the Stock Exchange has already imparted an improved tone to financial affairs, the influence of which seems likely to extend throughout the ramifications of business generally. It is pleasing to know that the New-York City banks are in a position to furnish the capital so necessary to the general revival of which the future gives so much promise.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 19.	June 26.	June 27, '74.
Loans	$275,217,500	$276,707,800	$281,791,500
Specie	11,653,300	8,847,000	19,714,300
Legal tenders	68,900,200	71,491,500	62,923,200
Deposits	234,068,100	235,768,000	232,929,200
Circulation	19,142,000	19,016,500	26,511,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	June 19.	June 26.	Differences.
Specie	$11,653,300	$8,847,000	Dec. $2,806,300
Legal tenders	68,900,200	71,491,500	Inc.. 2,591,300
Total reserve	$80,553,500	$80,338,500	Dec. $215,000
Reserve required ag't deposits	58,517,025	58,942,000	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$22,036,475	$21,396,500	Dec. $639,975

In this column on Saturday last we gave a resumé of the editorial summary of *Poor's Railroad Manual*, with some advance sheets of which we have been favored. From a statement embodied in this summary it appears that the gross earnings of all the railroads of the United States during the year 1874—a year of almost unprecedented depression in the trade and business of the country—showed a falling off of only $5,953,919; while the net earnings show an increase, by economy and good management, of $5,760,396, which amounts to a total saving in operating expenses for the year of $11,714,315. The following table of comparative earnings is sufficiently important to bear reproduction:

	Gross.	Net.
1874	$520,466,016	$189,570,958
1873	526,419,935	183,810,562
	From Freight, &c.	On Passengers.
1874	$379,466,935	$140,999,081
1873	389,035,508	137,384,427

The money market was characterized by extreme ease, and exhibited no important features. The rates on call during the greater portion of the time were 2@2½ ⅌ cent.; but on Friday afternoon a better demand sprang up, which carried the rate to 4 ⅌ cent. The flurry was soon over, and at the close large offerings were made at the old rates. Should the usual preparations by the banks to meet the July disbursements have the effect of advancing call loans, the movement will speedily be replaced by even a better supply of capital, if possible, than at present. With 3@4 ⅌ cent. as the established rates for time loans, the general opinion in regard to the future of the monetary outlook is apparent. The rates for commercial paper remained at 3½ to 5 ⅌ cent. for choice to good names, the supply being very limited.

The foreign situation made further improvement, British Consols having been strong and higher and the Bank of England gaining unusually large amounts of bullion. The London market was not affected by the report of one or two failures, which were doubtless looked for as a sequence to the late troubles. United States bonds hold up remarkably well abroad and continue in demand, the foreign bankers here having had considerable orders from the other side. The Sterling Exchange market was weaker, and rates on London were reduced to $4 87½ for 60-day bills and to $4 90½ for demand. At the close actual business was on the basis of $4 86@$4 86¼ and $4 89½@$4 90. The supply of bills was very light, and this leads to a belief that gold shipments will be resumed during July on a large scale. Should the exports of grain increase, some new bills may appear, but it is doubtful whether they will be sufficient to influence the market. During the past week the exports of specie were small, one reason for which was the high rates commanded by cash gold for use, as high as 1-16@⅛ of 1 ⅌ cent. having been paid on Saturday by borrowers until Monday. The Treasury will to-day begin to prepay, without rebate of interest, the July coupons, which will speedily be followed by large disbursements from other sources. An easier loan market may therefore be anticipated, but no considerable decline in the price is looked for, as the "short" interest was increased by the knowledge that the July disbursements were close at hand. The two extremes of gold for the week were 117½ and 117⅛, and the market closed tame at 117¼, cash gold finally loaning free of interest.

Government bonds were a fraction lower in some instances, but the undertone of the market was firm, and the offerings were scant. Some disappointment was manifested at the call for only $5,000,000 5-20 bonds by the Secretary, interest to cease Sept. 24 next, a call for a larger amount having been confidently expected. Railroad bonds were strong and in demand, some descriptions being scarce. The Pacific issues were strong and in demand. The Erie mortgages were also firm and higher. In State bonds, Tennessees fluctuated frequently between firmness and depression, but the other Southern issues were dull and without special change.

The week was an unusually eventful one on the Stock Exchange, and a decided improvement in the tone of speculation was a marked feature of the dealings, several of the leading stocks making a sharp advance, and closing generally at the highest prices of the week. For a time the leading features were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Western Union, but subsequently the buoyancy of these shares communicated itself to the rest of the market, and on Saturday the entire list joined in the upward movement. The advance in Pacific Mail reached 8¼ ⅌ cent., the opening and closing quotations having been the two extremes of the week. The price opened at 33¼, rose to 40, reacted to 36¼, and finally reached and closed firm at 42 on a large and animated business. The rise was based on the announcement that the company had concluded a highly advantageous contract with the Colonial Governments of Australia and New-Zealand for mail services between those countries and the United States, an arrangement which, independent of the mail subsidy of $500,000, must necessarily open up new avenues of trade, whereof the company will enjoy almost a monopoly. The statement of Vice President Scott as to the financial condition and prospects of the corporation stimulated the improvement. Lake Shore ranged between 59½ and 62⅜, the highest quotation having been made at the close. The transactions in this stock were also large, and attended with much excitement, owing, probably, to the fact that the short interest is very heavy. In the early part of the week the bears were indefatigable in circulating reports adverse to the company, and they freely stated that Commodore Vanderbilt had sold the stock short; but the prompt denial of such reports by Mr. Vanderbilt, and his expression of confidence in the future of the road, effectually frustrated the attempt to depreciate the shares, as was clearly evidenced by the tone of firmness that characterized the final dealings. Western Union advanced from 73⅛ to 76⅞, the advance having been especially marked toward the close. Erie developed great strength, and there was a marked recovery from the depression which has attended the speculation in this stock for some time past. After selling down to 12¼, the price advanced steadily to 15⅞@16 at the close. The belief appears to be gaining ground that, on any reorganization of the company, the rights of the common stock holders will be protected, and this, doubtless, led to the advance in the shares. North-western common rose from 36⅞ to 40¼, and the preferred from 49½ to 51⅜, closing at the best prices made. The improvement toward the close was assisted by advices to the effect that the movement of grain, a large balance of last year's crop, from the interior to Chicago and other leading points of shipment had materially increased of late, which fact also imparted strength to the St. Paul stocks, the common advancing to 34⅜ and the preferred to 55½. Union Pacific was quiet and firm at 73@74, leaving off at the highest figure. Rock Island rose from 101¾ to 104 on a moderate business, and all the other leading shares show an improvement of 1 to 4 ⅌ cent. American Express was weak and declined from 58 to 50, with a recovery of 3 ⅌ cent. from the lowest point in the late dealings.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing June 25, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup.	118⅞	118⅞	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	125⅛	125⅛	117⅝
American Gold	117½	117⅛	109⅞
New-York Central	103	102	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	101¾	98
Pacific Mail	42	33¼	43⅞
St. Paul Common	34⅜	32	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	55½	54⅛	54
Western Union	76⅞	72⅛	72¼
Union Pacific	74	73	26½
Lake Shore	62⅜	59½	71⅞
Toledo and Wabash	7⅜	6	35¼
North-western Common	40¼	36⅞	37⅞
North-western Preferred	51⅜	49½	54¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	121¾	119	107¼
New-Jersey Central	113	110	105½
Panama	135	130	110
Erie	15⅞	12¼	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23	25⅜
C. C. and Indiana Central	5	3⅜	17⅝
Harlem	131	130¾	124

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 26.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid	Asked.
New-York Central	103	103	102⅞	103⅛
Harlem	131	131	130½	131½
Erie	15⅞	15	15⅞	16
Lake Shore	62⅜	61	62¼	62⅜
Wabash	6⅝	6	6½	7
North-western	40¼	38	40⅛	40¼
North-western Preferred	51⅜	49¾	51⅜	52
Rock Island	103⅞	103	103⅞	104⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅜	33	34¼	34⅜
Pittsburg	91¾	91¼	91¾	92
New-Jersey Central	113	112	112¾	113
Michigan Central	68	68	67¾	68½
Union Pacific	74	73	73¾	74
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24¼	23¼	23⅞	24
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23½	23⅞	24
Missouri Pacific	50¼	50	50¼	50¾
Western Union	76⅞	74¾	76¾	76⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23½	23½	23½	24
Pacific Mail	42	39¼	41⅞	42
Quicksilver	15⅞	15⅜	15	15½
Quicksilver Preferred	23¼	21¼	22¾	23¼
Wells, Fargo & Co. Exp.	79	78½	78½	80
Am. Mer. Union Express	53	52	53	54

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise, (not including foreign specie,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	April	$34,618,871
August	32,101,567	May 8	8,567,835
September	30,343,091	May 15	4,550,362
October	28,983,335	May 22	5,844,895
November	23,949,867	May 29	9,357,343
December	24,085,984	June 5	6,004,607
January	30,161,910	June 12	6,286,815
February	27,610,811	June 19	4,683,961
March	27,279,308	June 26	6,934,666
Total			$344,115,299
Total same date, 1874			382,890,273
Decrease in 1875			$38,774,974

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	April	$18,266,417
August	24,584,859	May 4	4,964,837
September	21,690,714	May 11	3,908,621
October	24,285,552	May 18	4,106,551
November	19,988,235	May 25	6,050,816
December	23,504,786	June 1	4,268,064
January	16,287,363	June 8	5,593,109
February	17,709,570	June 15	5,672,819
March	19,582,162	June 22	5,697,019
Total			$252,515,812
Total same date 1874			298,541,855
Decrease in 1875			$46,026,043
Gold, June 26, 1875			117¼
Gold, June 27, 1874			111¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	May 1	$3,005,370
August	7,316,397	May 8	3,670,352
September	2,222,533	May 15	2,223,115
October	1,614,753	May 22	1,019,513
November	4,448,600	May 29	1,589,112
December	12,497,641	June 5	4,418,000
January	19,119,325	June 12	4,674,036
February	4,040,524	June 19	6,236,979
March	3,361,161	June 26	1,901,918
April	4,393,348		
Total			$82,268,425
Total same date, 1874			50,176,129
Increase in 1875			$32,092,296

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,460,993
November	6,673,921	3,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,815	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,633	2,608,387
May 8	2,025,260	2,1 4,041
May 15	1,875,214	748,961
May 22	1,829,632	508,902
May 29	1,615,704	270,000
June 5	1,582,000	162,700
June 12	1,439,151	84,987
June 19	1,655,676	111,948
June 26	1,450,600	68,633
Totals	$110,422,878	$62,305,455
Totals, 1874	113,570,041	63,120,506

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. will pay on presentation, the first mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. coupons, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the first mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent. coupons, of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, and the first mortgage 8 ⅌ cent. gold coupons of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, all due July 1.

The Citizens' Savings Bank of this City will pay its thirtieth interest dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.* on and after July 21.

The Bank of New-York will pay at maturity the coupons, gold and currency, of the bonds of the State of Texas, due July 1.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, (office No. 3 Broad street.) will pay the coupons, due July 1, on the South Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, and on the land debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

The National Bank of Commerce will pay the coupons on the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) due July 1.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) has declared the regular quarterly dividend of *One and one-fourth ⅌ cent.*, payable July 20, at the office of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company.

The Continental National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, free of tax, payable July 6.

The Phenix National Bank has declared a dividend of *Three and one-half ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after July 1.

The National City Bank will pay in gold, the coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company, maturing July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BAYONNE CITY 7s.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
FOR SALE.
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

ELIZABETH CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS WANTED.—Par and interest paid for bonds due at any time from date to Jan. 1, 1877, less one-eighth per cent. commission.
A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 26, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	24	Spirits Turp., bbls	569
Flour, bbls	9,645	Crude Turp., bbls	20
Wheat, bushels	323,946	Tar, bbls	172
Corn, bushels	84,240	Pitch, bbls	65
Oats, bushels	42,400	Lead, pigs	250
Rye, bushels	8,416	Beef, pks	18
Beans, bbls	46	Pork, pks	92
Bees-wax, pks	4	Cut-meats, pks	115
Copper, bbls	188	Butter, pks	2,690
Cotton, bales	332	Cheese, pks	10,169
Dried Fruit, pks	7	Rice, pks	166
Eggs, bbls	1,234	Starch, pks	3,727
Flaxseed, bags	2	Skins, bales	154
Grease, pks	12	Spelter, pcs	687
Hops, bales	7	Stearine, pks	50
Hides, No	400	Tea, pks	63
Hides, bales	39	Tallow, pks	91
E. Oil, bbls	52	Tobacco, hhds	458
Lard, Oil, bbls	55	Tobacco, pks	82
Leather, sides	12,649	Wool, bales	107
Moss, bales	10	Whisky, bbls	206
Resin, bbls	3,107		

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, with Pots quoted nominal at $6, and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Yellow in request within the range of 32½c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business in the jobbing line has been comparatively good, on the basis of about previous quotations, but the dealings in a wholesale way have been, as yet, on a restricted scale. Collections have been progressing satisfactorily. The latest Boston report is of a very dull market, "although there are a number of buyers looking at goods and placing some orders. The failure of the boot and shoe houses last week has led to greater caution, although neither of the failures can be attributed to the depression in business, but rather to outside influences. Manufacturers, it is thought, will be extremely careful about the quality of the paper they take in exchange for their goods the coming season, and to prevent the temptation to sell on doubtful orders the production of goods should be kept within the limit of the demand."

BRICKS—Have been fairly active, with ample supplies available within our range, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2@$2 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Haverstraw, $6 25@$7 25; Up-river, $5 50@$6 25; Long Island, $6; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

COCOA—Has been quite dull with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Steady, but quiet; sales, 2,600 bags Rio, by the Merrimack, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet since our last for early delivery at about steady prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 422 bales, (of which 320 bales were on last evening,) including 300 bales to shippers, and 122 bales to spinners....For forward delivery, business has been less animated, and prices have receded 3-32c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb., under less favorable Liverpool advices; closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,600 bales, (of which 7,400 bales were on last evening, and 17,200 bales were to-day,) with 2,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options, closing at 15⅛c. 15 5-32c.; July, 15 5-32c.; August, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; September, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; October, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; November, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; December, 14 9-16c. @ 14 19-32c.; January, 14 11-16c. @ 14 23-32c.; February, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; April, 15 5-16c.@15⅜c.; May, 15 19-32c.@15 21-32c ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 332 bales, (including 88 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 1,173 bales, against 1,925 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 16,208 bales, (of which 13,568 bales were to Liverpool, 2,152 bales to Cork for orders, and 490 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,564,906 bales, (including 1,770,196 bales to Great Britain, and 794,710 bales to the Continent,) against 2,710,169 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification.

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅝	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FISH—A very good demand has been noted for most kinds, which have been quoted firm, including Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c. @35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at 95c.@$ ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, in all lines, to-day, and values have been quoted rather less firm. Superfine brands have been offered with more urgency within our range. The sales since our last have been 13,900 bbls., of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 80@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 85; City Mills Extra at $5 30@$6; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 90; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 25@$6 10, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 5,400 bbls. shipping Extras, partly Minnesota, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at former rates; 800 bbls. sold, in lots....Rye Flour firm; sales, 380 bbls.... Corn-meal again active and firm; sales, 1,950 bbls., including 800 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 50, and 350 bbls. Babilion at $4 15 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been ruling firm at $2 25@$2 30, with 3,000 bxs. sold; of loose Muscatel, sales have been 1,500 bxs. at $3 40@$3 60; Valencia Raisins have been in fair jobbing demand; sales, 1,000 bxs. at 10c. Currants stronger; sales, 350 bbls. at 6c. @6⅛c. Turkey Prunes held at an advance; sales, 70 cks. at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on comparatively moderate offerings and a very good demand, chiefly on export account. Winter Wheat has been held with more confidence, but not active. The business in Spring has been mainly in No. 2 Chicago, and No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat, for prompt delivery. No. 2, Milwaukee Spring, has been scarce and held above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 172,500 bushels at $1 18@$1 21 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21 for Milwaukee, afloat, with $1 17@$1 18 asked, and up to $1 16½ reported as bid for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 11½@$1 13 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 12@$1 13, afloat, and closing firmly at $1 12½ for prime, afloat; $1 11@$1 20 for ungraded Spring; $1 35@$1 40 for White Western; $1 35 for Amber Western; and $1 32@$1 35 for Red do....For forward delivery, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, July option, has been quoted at $1 17 asked, and $1 15 bid; and No. 2 Chicago do., same option, at $1 12½ bid....New Corn has been again quoted about 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on free offering, and a less confident demand for shipment as well as home use, sales have been reported of 77,500 bushels at 75c.@79c for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 77c.@78c., afloat; 79c.@81c. for sailing vessel do., mainly 79c.@80c., afloat; 82½c. for very choice do., afloat; 77c.@81c. for new Yellow do., and 78c. for prime new Mixed Western, in store.....Old Mixed Western dull and unsettled..... Rye, Barley, and Malt, about as last quoted, without further dealings of importance.....Oats have been more sought after, and have been quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 51c.@63c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 62c. for prime Chicago, in store, and 62c.@62½c. for average do. afloat; 62c.@67c. for poor to very choice White do., car lots. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment since our last....The week's exports hence for European ports included 14,354 bbls. Flour, 761,154 bushels Wheat, 183,409 bushels Corn, and 8,338 bushels Rye.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 750 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c. Market dull.

HEMP—Manila has been in some neglect, with sales reported of 1,000 bales on private terms. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 400 bales were made at 2⅞c., currency. Market steady, but otherwise inactive. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold. ⅌ lb.: clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in on the basis of the recently reduced prices. The week's receipts have been 57,935 Hides; sales, 57,505 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 3,320 Dry Buenos Ayres, sent to tan on English account; 31,280 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21½ lb., at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 4,180 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lb., on private terms; 6,695 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 18c.@19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 6,225 Dry Matamoros and Mexican, 24 lb., on private terms; 1,245 Dry Bogota, 20 lb., at 18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,630 Dry Texas and New-Orleans, 21 to 22 lb.; 300 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lb.; 510 Dry-salted Matamoros, 34 lb., on private terms; 770 Wet-salted Texas, 60 to 70 lb., at 9½c.@10½c., currency, cash; and 350 City Slaughter, 50 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 2,000 Montevideo at 21c., gold, 4 months, and 500 Matamoras Kips on private terms....Stock in first hands, this morning, 227,900 Hides and 1,329 bales, against 70,900 Hides and 965 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in very light demand and unsettled in price. We quote: New-York, low to choice, new, 30c@36c., and fancy up to 38c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@32c.; Western, new, 28c.@32c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 30c., ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 169 bales, and since Sept 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 42,600 bales, as against 22,765 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that "The encouraging reports from the hop districts tend to keep brewers back from making large purchases, though many are known to be in want of considerable stock before the new crop comes in, but are now buying just enough at a time to meet their immediate wants; any material mishap to the crop would, however, at once be felt here, as supplies are light, and by many considered insufficient for an ordinary Summer's demand; the growing crop will, therefore, be watched with unusual interest."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for Laths, with Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, afloat, ⅌ 1,000; sales, 1,250,000.... Lime has been in demand at about former rates, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50; State, $1@$1 35 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 90@$4 35; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ⅌ bbl....Business in Lumber has been on very moderate sale generally, with values, however, showing no important alterations. Eastern Spruce quoted at $15@$17 50 for lots to order, and $13@$15 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18 50@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@25; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $34@$44; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$125, with extreme wide stock quoted higher; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted easier in price, on a moderate home, and fair export inquiry; supplies generally liberal. Upper has been moderately sought after within the previous range. Harness Leather quiet at old figures. The week's receipts have been 64,436 sides and 2,228 bales do.; exports, 20,000 sides, of which were 8,000 sides to England, and 12,000 sides to the Continent. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@26c. for California; Medium, 27½c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@25c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted easier, and moderately active; Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22½c.@23c. ⅌ lb.; sales 500,000 lb.... Business in Copper products has been very light, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c. Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c.@22c.; old Copper, mixed stock 18c.@21 ⅌ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been held firmly at the advance quoted a day or two since, with the demand for small lots; sales, 200 tons on private terms; American Pig has been ruling a trifle steadier, with the production smaller. Sales 200 tons No. 2 at a low price for cash. Rails more active; sales of 3,000 tons Steel Rails for California, and 3,000 tons Iron do., for Western delivery, on private terms; also 400 tons Scrap on private terms. We quote Eglinton Pig nominal at $30@$31; Glengarnock, $31@$32 50; Coltness, $30@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $28@$32 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been quite freely purchased, sales having been reported of 3,400 tons domestic at $5 75@$5 87½, and 150 tons foreign at $6 75, gold; ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½; American closed at $6@$6 25, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; sheet at 9½c.; and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been quiet at $7 12½@$7 50, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been selling on the previous basis as to values, in job lots, ranging from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb....Regulus Antimony has been held firmly at 13c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American. ....Shot at 9¾c.@10¾c., ⅌ lb....Tin has been very quiet; sales 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates, and 250 bxs. Coke do., on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18½c.@18¾c.; English at 18¾c.@19c.; Refined at 19c., and Banca at 23c., gold, and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 62½; I. C. Coke, $6 87½@$7 25; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold....Zinc has been very quiet within the range of from 8⅝c.@8⅞c., gold.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady but quiet, ranging from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $1 75@$1 80, and 150 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$5 50 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been in moderate demand at $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl. ....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been held in limited request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 60 bbls. at 32c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively quiet, with Western, in bags, quoted nominal at $44 50@$45, and City at $40, gold. The week's receipts have been 564 pks.; exports hence have been 4,885 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been again quoted lower, on a restricted business....Crude has been dull on the basis of 5¾c.@5⅞c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9c.@9¼c. in shipping order...Refined has been moderately active, with June deliveries quoted at the close 11¾c., and to July 15 at 11⅞c.@12c. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bbls. at 11¾c.@11⅞c.....Refined, in cases, 17c.@18½c.....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11¾c. Sales, 10,000 bbls., July, at 11¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 2,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls new Western Mess at $20 12½; 100 bbls. of Prime Mess at $18 75; and small lots Extra Prime at $15 50@$16.... For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20, closing at $20@$20 10, with September quoted at $20 15@$20 25....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in request and generally firm in price, as last quoted, with sales of 14,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 10 lb., at 11c.@12c.; 50 tcs. common Western Pickled Hams at 10½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at former figures. Also for Western delivery, 500 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms....Bacon quiet, with sales of 250 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 11⅜c.@11½c. And for Chicago delivery, 750 bxs. Long Clear, Winter-cured, part at 11¼c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quoted decidedly stronger in price, checking operations, though an active inquiry has been noted, mainly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13¾c., 250 tcs. new at 12¾c.; 225 tcs. City do. at 12½c.; No. 1 City at 12⅛c., with small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 12½c.; small lots of do., for the Continent, at 13½c.... And for forward delivery sales have been made of 5,250 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13⅝c.@13 25-32c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., and 3,250 tcs. September at 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13 11-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef quiet at former rates; sales 50 bbls. and 50 tcs....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....The exports hence for European ports have been 231 pks. Pork, 729 pks. Beef, 5,280 pks. Bacon, 3,134 pks. Lard, 81,483 pks. Cheese, and 100 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been in limited request, with Liverpool Ground at 85c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@26c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold.

SKINS—A good demand prevails for Deer at unchanged prices; receipts, 116 bales; sales, 10,000 lb. Puerto Cabello; 6,300 lb. Sisal; 5,000 lb. Central American, and 2,500 lb. Matamoras, within our range.... Goat have been salable and steady; receipts, 276 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa, 125 bales Payta, 50 bales Mexican, and 30 bales Puerto Cabello, at quoted rates. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 58c., currency, ⅌ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@32c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand, on the basis of 7 13-16c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining; sales, 776 hhds. refining Cuba at quoted rates, and 300 hhds. refining do. and Porto Rico at 8c.@8⅛c., ⅌ lb.... Refined unaltered.

TALLOW—Firm at 8⅞c.@9c. for prime to choice; sales, 65,000 lb....The week's exports have been 450 pkgs....Stearine in demand at 15½c. for prime Western, in tierces; sales, 25 tcs. off grade at 13½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at former quotations; sales, 3,000 half-chests Green, 1,600 half chests Oolong and 1,700 half chests Japan, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in more request, and quoted up to $1 35, currency, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 19½; sales, 100 bbls.; stock here estimated at 5,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A good demand prevails for room for Grain, on berth and charter, at firmer rates, with an active inquiry also for tonnage for the Petroleum trade, at rather higher figures. Vessels for Lumber and Coal more sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 60 tons Provisions at 40s. ⅌ ton; 500 bbls. Sugar, 100 bbls. Syrup, and 8,000 staves on private terms; also by steam, from Chicago, via Boston, 800 pks. Provisions at 60c. ⅌ 100 lb....For London, by sail, 3,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 8¼d., and 16,000 bushels, (relet room,) at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel. Also, a British bark, 592 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, 298 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s.; and another, 270 tons, with naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 3d....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour and 100 bbls. Resin on private terms; 3,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 45s. ⅌ ton; and 1,000 bbls. Sugar on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Also an American brig, 497 tons, with Deals, from a Swedish port, at 50s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 6d.; and another, 448 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., reported at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon, at 35s. per ton, and 3,500 staves on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 175 bales Cotton on private term; 8,500 bushels Grain, reported at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 1,150 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and $1 ⅌ bale; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lb.; 150 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ⅌ ton; and 50 bales Leather at 1c. ⅌ lb.; also, a German bark, 663 tons, with about 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ⅌ lb.; 100 tcs. Lard at 1.30 reich-marks; 500 sides Leather at 3 reich-marks; 8,000 bushels Grain at 1.20 reich-marks; 100 bxs. Spermaceti and 300 bxs. Extract Logwood at 70 reich-marks, and 50 bales Furs at 80 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 2,700 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ⅌ lb., and 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Cronstadt, an American bark, 688 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl.... For Lisbon, an American brig, 409 tons, with about 20,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, from Philadelphia, at 16c., gold, ⅌ bushel....For Oporto, some inquiry was noted for tonnage for Grain, on the basis of 15c. ⅌ bushel, at which rate the latest charter was made, a week ago....For Alexandria, some call was noted for tonnage for Petroleum, in cases, Philadelphia loading, quoted nominally at 28c.@30c....For Buenos Ayres, an American brig, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $20....For Rio Janeiro, two American schooners, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $19....For Barbados, a British schooner, 183 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $750, gold. ....For Havana, an American bark, 539 tons, hence, with Hay, &c., reported at $4....For Boston, a bark and brig, with Salt, from Frapani, reported at 10c.@11c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 26—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12⅞; do. preferred, 23.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 31s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for new. Lard, 58s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,100 bales were American.

Evening—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, June 26.—Sugar, owing to late adverse news from abroad and the rise in gold exchange market, has been dull and prices nominal, holders are too high for buyers; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 13½@14¾ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 16@19½ reals; Molasses Sugars, 10¾@11½ reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 10¾@11½ reals, in gold 5⅞@6⅜ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 15⅜@16¼ reals. Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 463,000 bxs. and 40,500 hhds. Receipts of week, 15,500 bxs. and 2,300 hhds. Exported during the week, 24,500 bxs. and 8,200 hhds., including 4,600 bxs. and 8,100 hhds. to the United States. Molasses flat. Bacon, $34@$35 ⅌ cwt. Butter, American, $50@$65 ⅌ quintal. Flour, $30@$32 ⅌ bbl. Hams, Sugar-cured, $38@$42 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $37 25@$37 75 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $43@$44. Tallow, $27@$29 ⅌ quintal. Wax, Yellow, $13 50@$14 ⅌ quintal; White, $17@$23. Honey, 5½ reals ⅌ gallon. Naval Stores flat. Coal Oil, 7½ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$8 50. Lumber flat; White Pine, $60@$65 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine, $55@$56. Shooks flat; Box, 6 reals. White Navy Beans, 24¾@36 reals ⅌ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $54@$56 ⅌ quintal. Corn, 11½@12 reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops nominal; Long shaved, $80@$85 ⅌ M. Freights in fair demand; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, 70c.@75c.; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3. Spanish Gold, 209@210. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' Currency, 90@92 premium; Short Sight, 94@96 premium; 60 days' Gold, 122@124 premium; Short-sight Gold, 126@128 premium; on London, 150@152 premium; on Paris, 120@122 premium.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—Sales of Printing Cloths during the past week foot up 20,500 pieces. Prices have declined ⅛c. for the week, closing at 5c.@5⅛c. for good Standard and Extra, 64x64. Holders are reluctant to sell and goods are accumulating.

DIVIDENDS.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons. NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons. SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Coupons. All due JULY 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st. Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day. C. P. HUNTINGTON Vice President.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE SOUTH Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, and on the land debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st.; on the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) at the National Bank of Commerce.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 23, 1875.
DIVIDEND NO. 31.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on the 10th day of July, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed on the 1st proximo, and reopened on the 11th.
Dividends hereafter will be paid quarterly.
CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the New-York National Exchange Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875. C. B. OUTCALT, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, 25th June, 1875.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and One-half per Cent. will be paid by this company July 20.
Transfer-books close June 30 and open July 23, 1875.
FREDK H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a dividend of SEVEN per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, maturing July 1, will be paid, in gold, at the National City Bank.
WILLIAM M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16, 1875.
THE JULY INTEREST OF THE SECOND mortgage registered bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 1st July prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th inst., and open on the 2d July proximo.
The July interest on the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after July 1, 1875, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
Fiscal Agent State of Texas.
Deposit having been made therefor, the coupons, both gold and currency, from bonds of the State of Texas, due July 1, 1875, will be paid at maturity.
Pension bonds must be presented with the coupons.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.
INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1875, ON bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on after the 1st day of July 1875, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company on July 20, to shareholders of record on June 30. The transfer-books will be closed on June 30 and reopened on July 21. CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons due 1st July, 1875, from bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND WILL BE paid by this Company on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
GEORGE ALGER, President.
HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
Capital, $300,000. Surplus, $325,000.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.
The usual semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1875.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1975.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is declared payable July 1, prox., at the New-York Office of this Company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Interest coupons due July 1, 1875, on Consolidated Bonds of the State of Louisiana emitted up to June 15, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst., on presentation to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., New-York.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1875.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1875, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. WM. B. MCCREERY, State Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books remain closed till that date.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on the 6th proximo.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the 1st July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
A dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st proximo.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE CITY OF ERIE, MAYOR'S OFFICE, ERIE, Penn., June 24, 1875.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the City of Erie, Penn., due July 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Fourth National Bank, New-York City. HENRY RAWLE, Mayor.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of all tax, July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.
THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the thirtieth Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid or credited on and after July 21 on all sums remaining in bank July 1, 1875, for the number of calendar months the same have been on deposit.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 10, will bear interest July 1.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1875.
TENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. will be paid to the shareholders of this bank on and after the 1st of July.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1 th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BOUNDY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 17th day of June, A.D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of John Boundy, of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Albany street, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, before John C. Elmendorf, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM R. MOWE, LEWIS H. COLE, and EDWARD A. BENSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Herman Harris and Julius Prager, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of July, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twelfth day of June, 1875.
je14-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SMITH E. SHAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Smith E. Shaw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate of all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875.
je28-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, bankrupts.—No. 4,916.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Max Hamburger and Berthold Frankel in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875.
je28-1aw3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy, No. 4,966.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William D. Morgan, Charles L. Morgan, and Alfred F. Walcott, heretofore copartners doing business in the firm name of E. K. Morgan Sons, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1875.
je14-1aw3wM* ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles S. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Henry J. Chapin, Charles M. Aikman, Nathan L. Burdick, Is. as N. Burdick, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, Gilbert K. Harroun, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutsoff Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother; New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je14-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles S. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Charles M. Aikman, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother, New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BROWN, EDWIN C.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EBENEZER G. BLAKSLEE and CHARLES T. BUNTING against EDWIN C. BROWN.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 318 Broadway, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; if you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest on $519 from Oct. 14, 1874, and on $300 from Aug. 4, 1874, and on $301 79 from Aug. 15, 1874, and on $751 54 from Jan. 13, 1875, and on $373 17 from Dec. 18, 1874, and on $277 37 from May 13, 1873, and on $277 36 from May 13, 1873, besides costs.—Dated N. Y., May 4th, 1875.
BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 318 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of N. Y. County, at the Court-house, N. Y. City.—Dated N. Y., May 27, 1875.
je21-1aw6wM* BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonania—Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenbergh.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Girofle Girofla—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed, to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

It is reported from Washington that the prosecution of Hinds, who was indicted for fraud upon the Post Office, will be dropped, because of the District Attorney's "lack of force and spirit." This is a foolish reason for a bad policy. If the District Attorney will not or cannot do his duty, let him be replaced by some one who is fit for the post. The notion that the United States Government is unable to follow offenders against it, because its own agents are fools or knaves, is an absurd one. It ought never to be acted on. Hinds' case is a very scandalous one, and the failure to bring him to justice will be in every way unfortunate and discreditable.

A curious illustration of the force of that absurd yet tenacious prejudice which agricultural communities sometimes feel toward those residing in cities was given last week in the Connecticut Legislature. A proposition was before that body to change the number and boundaries of Senatorial districts. It was intrinsically just, because the present districts are of very unequal population; it was no detriment in any way to the country, because the country would still have control of the Legislature; it was a good party measure, by which the majority in the Legislature would gain; but because it would benefit the cities, the hard-headed Yankee farmers voted it down. The result is that Connecticut remains with the very worst method of representation north of the Rio Grande.

There is a slight flavor of the old-fashioned fire-eating bombast and stupidity in Gov. Kemper's speech of welcome to the Richmond Masons who had just returned from Massachusetts, where their reception was very cordial. "You went," he said, "as Virginians should go—not in garments of sackcloth, with the ashes of humiliation on bowed heads, but with uplifted heads, proud, erect, asking no forgiveness, professing no repentance for the past, some of you with the smoke of battle still upon your garments, proud to greet and to be greeted by the men of New-England, not humbly as inferiors, but with pride as the peers of the loftiest." The peculiarity of the Boston hospitality was that it ignored absolutely the part taken by the Southern visitors in the rebellion. It seems in rather poor taste to drag that question in now, and boast of the past. Gen. Sherman, at the military banquet in Boston, jocosely, but very justly, expressed the spirit of the occasion when he said: "We shall forget the past, but you must not do so again." Mr. Kemper might have had nicer perceptions of what propriety demanded if he had been at Boston himself.

If accounts from Rio Janiero be true, Brazil has fairly equaled, if not outdone, our own commercial adventurers in the matter of banking fraud and collapse. The manager of the German-Brazilian Bank is said to have "gone up" in such an explosion that he leaves absolutely next to nothing behind. The bank loses the snug sum of $2,500,000, and a general breakage of smaller houses seems to have followed. The account says that the mismanaging "manager" did "all sorts of bad things." The worst that he could do with the people's money was to steal it or throw it away, both of which he seems to have done with great freedom.

It must be acknowledged that the Sioux who have just relinquished their hunting rights in that part of Nebraska which lies south of the Niobrara have made a tolerably intelligent use of their purchase money. They were to receive $25,000 for this surrender. Some of the chiefs wanted to finger the crisp greenbacks before going away from Washington. It was finally decided, however, to go back to the tribe before signing the contract or receiving the price of the relinquishment. They have now signed the document and send word that they want the $25,000 divided up thus: Horses, $11,600; cows, $9,000; wagons, $2,300; harness, $2,100. If this investment could only be judiciously and honestly made for the Sioux, it would be a most useful one for them. Naturally, their demand for horses is out of all proportion to other wants; but there is a good share of purely peaceful material in the characteristic list which these curious people have furnished.

THE PROSPECTS OF REFORM.

It is by no means venturesome to say that the greater part of the disaffection in the Republican Party, which brought about the sudden and unanticipated change from the elections of 1872 to those of 1874, was caused by a feeling that there were radical defects in the administration of the Government which the party in power showed too little disposition and capacity to remove. And for this feeling there was some cause. The disclosures attending the Crédit Mobilier affair and the Sanborn contracts showed that very serious evils had crept into the management of public business, and the way in which those disclosures were met, together with the display of half-heartedness and folly and greed in connection with the passage and repeal of the Salary law, combined to make a very profound impression on the public mind. To this was added the gradual abandonment and final breakdown of the civil service reform, under circumstances which were deeply discreditable to both the Legislative and Executive representatives of the Republican Party. It was not strange that a good many voters should think that there were dangerous elements in the conduct of the Government, and that the Republican Party, under which these existed, and under which they had partially grown up, was inadequate to their removal. Nor, under all the circumstances, was it surprising that voters who held this opinion should be willing to try the experiment of at least a partial restoration of the Democratic Party to power. There was really nothing else for them to try. The experiment of a third party, though not always either a foolish or ineffective one, had failed so disgracefully in 1872 that there was not the slightest inducement to try it again. The Democratic Party was the only active and efficient organization in the field in opposition to the Republicans, and the only course open to Republicans who felt that reform was required and could not readily be had from the Republican Party was to aid the success of the Democrats, either by voting for their candidates or by not voting at all.

That was precisely what a great many Republicans did, and they have had an opportunity to see how well their experiment has succeeded. We are not at all inclined to be dissatisfied with some of its results. It weeded out of the Republican Party some men who were more prominent than influential, but whose influence, as far as it went, was very undesirable. It aroused the leaders of the party to the necessity of giving some solid guarantees of the disposition and capacity of the party to do what its opponents had been asked to do. It led to changes in the Cabinet which every one understands were the best possible evidence of the good faith of the Administration, and which brought in able men, of well-established reputation and sound principles of action, to the management of the most important departments, and left but one important change to be made to complete the assurance proffered. It brought Congress face to face with the certainty of a majority in the House that can not be trusted with the national honor, and so secured the act of Jan. 14, which, if nothing more, distinctly pledges the Government to resume payment in 1879, and erects a strong barrier against any attempts of the inflationists and repudiators. These are a part of the results of the reaction of 1873 and 1874, and they have at least proved that at heart the Republican Party is sound, and that its organization is still responsive to the convictions and impulses of the mass of the party.

On the other hand, the Democratic Party has been given a chance to show what its spirit and capacity with reference to reform amount to, and whether it is either willing or able to do any better than the Republicans the work that needs to be done. We hardly think that candid men will differ much in their estimates of the way in which the Democrats have improved this chance. The party must be judged by two things—by the way in which it has used the power it has gained, and by the character of the men whom its victories have brought to the front. By neither of these tests does its present position appear satisfactory. In New-York State an effort has been made to reform the administration of the canals, but it has attained so much success as it has attained only by the active aid of the Republicans, and by a sharp contest with some of its own strongest leaders. The Legislative representatives of the party—which are its best representatives, in fact, and show most fully the sentiment and tendencies of the controlling majority of the party—were fairly dragooned by the Executive into tardy and half-way support of reform measures. In other States there has been no attempt at reform, and only a monotonous series of grabs for power and plunder.

As for the conspicuous men, brought forward by the recent Democratic victories, they are, almost without exception, men who do not command popular confidence. In this State, after a severe struggle, the party managed to elect to the United States Senate a man of good character and of fair ability, but as a statesman singularly without reputation, and as a partisan narrow and bitter. In other States such men as Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Cockrell, of Missouri, are their representatives. In Ohio their one able man, Mr. Thurman, is pushed aside to make room for Allen, a roaring and empty-headed Bourbon politician, and for Pendleton, the repudiator.

Yet, though the Republican Party has taken well to heart the lesson of its reverses, and though the Democratic Party has so far failed to stand the test of success, there remains a great deal for the Republicans to do to regain the ground they have lost. The party can undoubtedly accomplish that object, but only by making itself the faithful and uncompromising exponent of the soundest convictions and best aspirations of the American people. If our party can complete the work of reform it has set on foot, if it can devise and carry out a practical system of purified and efficient civil service, and if it can redeem the country from the disgrace and save it from the danger of its inflated and unsupported paper currency, it can become the party of the future. But if it is not prepared to enter on this work with sincerity and determination, then its future is uncertain, its hopes are illusory, and its dissolution is only a question of time.

TROUBLE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

If we soon have any serious work for the army, it is much more likely to be on the Rio Grande than with the Indians. Many of those pleasant gentlemen who cannot begin a day's business without finding something new to the discredit of the Government are very sure that the failure to persuade the reluctant Sioux into selling the Black Hills reservation will result in war. It is very true that white men who would rather perish at gold-digging than earn an honest living in any other way may make trouble. Indeed, we may have an occasional brush with the Indians this Summer, but "the general Indian war" so sanguinely expected by mischief-makers is not by any means probable. On the Mexican border, however, signs of war begin to multiply. Cortina is the prime disturber there. We may be permitted to wonder what our uneasy civilization on the Rio Grande will do for a *bête noir* when Cortina is disposed of, as he is very likely soon to be. It is undeniable that he is a graceless bandit, but we must suppose that our fellow-citizens on this side of the river are neither lambs nor Quakers. Exactly how far our own people are to blame for the disorders on the Rio Grande it seems impossible to discover. "Cattle-lifting" is as prolific of feuds, raids, and violence along the crooked boundary between Texas and Mexico as it was in the rough days when it prevailed along the Scottish border. On both sides of the line the business of raising and herding cattle constitutes the means of livelihood for a majority of the people. Raiding parties sally back and forth, carrying off the flocks and herds of their neighbors on the other side of the river. For example, fourteen Mexican raiders captured and carried off 300 cattle from the American side of the river. A company of Texan rangers pursued, overtook, and killed the Mexicans, leaving but one alive to carry the news to Cortina. The cattle, it is said, were returned to their lawful owners. As a mere matter of statistics, it would be interesting to know how many times those cattle had been across the Rio Grande. Some of them, possibly, were so well accustomed to this rapid sort of traveling that they rather enjoyed it. For we believe it is conceded that very much of the so-called border trouble is only a contest over droves of cattle which lost their nationality long ago.

Nevertheless, Cortina's record is very bad, and we are glad that there is some prospect that he will speedily be brought to grief. He is a General in the Mexican service, and comes naturally by his love for the gambling, cock-fighting, and thievery with which he diversifies his active operations in the field. During the Mexican war with the United States, he was chief of a guerrilla band; and when peace was declared he kept out of the way and held actual possession of the State of Tamaulipas for a long time thereafter. With a considerable force he defied the authority of Mexico and the United States, until a detachment of our troops, pursued him across the Rio Grande and routed him utterly. During the French occupation of Mexico Cortina was a "patriot," spending part of his time in Texas, then in the hands of the rebels. Since the war he has been in command of the Mexican troops in Tamaulipas, but the marauders and felons who attach themselves to his column give him his real strength. The Mexican Government, usually ready to listen to any complaints from its neighbors, has ordered Cortina to report at the City of Mexico. Up to this time he has not obeyed this order, and Gen. Fuero has been sent out with a considerable force to compel his return to the capital. It is likely that Cortina will either fight Fuero or elude him altogether, and continue his independent campaign against the hated Texans. He is not likely to remain quiet very long, and wherever he turns up there will be trouble. The Mexican Government, out of sheer self-respect, must reduce the bravo to submission, and disperse his rough-riding followers.

On our side, the Government has ordered a man-of-war off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and steam-launches are to proceed thence up the river to the points where they may be needed. There are indications that the military force now in Texas is to be strengthened at once, and reports from Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters say that there are signs of activity in that direction. Gen. Ord commands in the military department which embraces Texas, and, as he acts with decision and discretion, we may be sure that he will make the best possible use of the material which he may control. Meantime, Gov. Coke, of Texas, has become involved with the United States authorities in consequence of complications arising out of the arrest of United States soldiers by the local Police. The arrests were made after a fracas between the soldiers and citizens had occurred. Gen. Sheridan plainly intimates that the execution of civil law on the border is virtually in the hands of colleagues of the murderers and raiders. Gov. Coke declares that the American citizens of Mexican origin in that particular locality are law-abiding and peaceful. This little discussion is unfortunate; and perhaps the fact that the soldiers in question are colored men may have had something to do with it. The State of Texas, as well as the United States military authorities there, will find enough legitimate occupation in attending to their enemies on the other side of the Rio Grande. While they are about this, with the honest co-operation of the Mexican Government, we hope to hear that our own citizens on the line are lawfully trying to reduce this long-standing difficulty.

SUMMER SOCIETY.

It is said by some knowing but rather cynical people that there is a class of Americans who go to Europe to get into society at home. Having the means and appliances of social display, they have no opportunity for it, or at least none quite to their minds. The people that they would like to know, and to impress with their newly-acquired splendor, don't know them, and are very unapproachable. What is to be done? for the case is pressing, and the years are passing, and the young people are running dreadful risks, known, as they are, to be good "specs." A trip to Europe, it is said, has in many cases enabled the puzzled parvenu to leap the invisible barrier which separates society from not-society. Men and women who meet in a foreign country are naturally drawn somewhat toward each other; and, after all, when you pass a certain limit, people are so much alike, particularly in a republican country! And then wealth is a very solid, and tangible, and visible qualification for society anywhere; and the result is that the acquaintanceship which began casually at Paris, or Pau, or Florence, or Dresden, is developed into a sort of intimacy, and, after being coddled a year or so abroad, is transplanted into home soil, thrives there, and procures an entrance into social circles that might have been stormed in vain for half a lifetime by natural approaches.

What is done rarely, but in a large way, in Europe, is done more frequently upon a smaller scale at watering-places and mountain houses in the Summer. The coming of the hot weather melts down many an icy social rampart; and people who fancy themselves the social salt of the earth find themselves dissolving and mingling in mutuality of perspiration with other people to whom in Winter they would have been as speechless as Lot's wife. Who will undertake to say what have been the social influences of Saratoga in past years? Who shall declare those of Newport at present? What secrets does not the Hudson keep as it silently slides past West Point? What tales might not the waves whisper at Fire Island? True, the multitudes that flock to these and to like places are so great that the cautious father and the anxious mother are somewhat shyer than they used to be, even when the fly to which they are tempted to rise is very brightly gilded. But the cases are comparatively rare in which, when the bait proves to be of solid gold, it is positively and finally refused. For what prejudice cannot be overcome by money and good nature? And the best-natured, most obliging creature in the world is a rich person who longs to get into society, and who is making efforts thereunto. The blandness of that woman, or even of that man, is like the blandness of cream of almonds. He or she would smooth the way for you to Olympus, and pave it with gold, if you would only smooth the way in return toward those inaccessible social recesses which, when reached, seem perhaps, except for the name of the thing, not quite the earthly heaven that they were fondly dreamed to be.

But yet upon all these aspirations there is a damper, to all these means there is a check, in the fact that, notwithstanding the late depression of trade, there are so many rich people, and so many more who if not rich have at least $25,000 a year to spend, that mere money is so common as to be almost a drug in society. And then there are the people—not a few within the last three or four years—who have had money and who have been in society, and who now have none and are out of society, and who yet make out to go to their Summer watering-place and rail at the "ins" and scoff at the "outs," and give themselves up generally to balking the projects of both. Yet, after all, money carries the day with the greater number; so that the problem for the rich person, socially unknown, who is on his summering, is so discreetly to make an exhibition of his wealth that there can be, on the one hand, no doubt of its positive character, and on the other, none of his intention or ability to "do the thing handsomely." For the light of gold is not to be hidden under a bushel if it is to attract the giddy moths of society; and the consequence is that all sorts of grotesque candlesticks are contrived for its elevation, so that it may be seen of men and also of women. What devices of dress, and of equipage, of festivity, and even of eccentricity does not every Summer see men and women resort to for the mere purpose of showing to those around them that they are rich and are willing to spend their money freely. As to the real pleasure that all this gives to anybody, except those who profit by the spending, perhaps that is about as small a moral entity as is appreciable by the human intellect. But what matter? Is not the display made? Are not the dollars advertised? Is it not said thereby, Let us in, and you shall have your share of our tens, nay, of our hundreds of thousands a year? And, verily, this is all that is needed. This is exactly what it all means. Those who make these exhibitions sooner or later generally attain their ends, and those for whose benefit they are made profit by them in their own way. Both have their reward. True, there are some people who go to Europe only for health, and mental relaxation, and culture, and who keep themselves quietly to themselves; and there are others who, passing their Summers by the sea-side or in the mountains, think only of the recreation and the beauties of nature they enjoy, careless whether they are in society or out; but these are merely quiet, sensible, well-bred people, who are in such a small minority, and who are so entirely insignificant, as hardly to be worth mentioning in this article.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

The law relating to higher education is one of the most important yet considered by the present French Assembly, and the debate regarding it has elicited a degree of interest which bears testimony to the earnestness of the members. Some of the ablest speakers have taken part in it; and almost all the provisions in the report of the committee, as presented by M. Laboulaye, have been adopted.

It was generally conceded that the same liberal principle should be applied to higher education as had been already to the lower grades. A few voices only dissented, claiming that some limitation was advisable, or that the time and situation of the country were not appropriate now for the granting of such a privilege. Notwithstanding these objections, the measure as proposed passed by a large majority, the benefits to be derived from it being recognized as largely in excess of the anticipated evils.

According to the new law, free Faculties and universities are allowed to be established by the side of those of the State, with constitution and curriculum of their own. They are entitled to all the privileges of freedom of teaching, and cannot be made subject to any special restriction. The only point on which educators continued to be at variance, and which has been settled by a law reported in our late dispatches, has reference to the conferring of degrees. An American who has no knowledge of the French system will scarcely understand that this point should be an occasion of differences of opinion. He would naturally assume that a Faculty licensed to give instruction has also the power to confer diplomas and degrees; that academic honors are more or less esteemed according to the educational standard of the corporation that awards them, and that there the matter ends. In France this question is not so simple, and bears, in fact, on several interests which are essentially distinguished from the rights based on freedom of education. There the State was formerly all powerful. Its control was felt everywhere, and its sanction was necessary for almost every enterprise and calling. To-day its power is great still, but it is limited to certain things which are essentially conservative of national independence and social order. The superintendence of public education is admitted to be of this number. What is called the University of France is in no way like anything we are accustomed to call a university. It is nothing but a branch of the general administration; it is the State in its character of educator. Such a qualification is associated with customs and regulations of which we have no idea here, and which naturally the Professors of the university find it hard to give up.

On the plea of carrying out the principle of liberty to its full extent, the advocates of free universities—and many of them are Catholic clergymen—have claimed the right of bestowing diplomas and degrees. But in doing so they have raised a question which is different from that of freedom of education. If the degrees were understood to be bestowed only as honorary testimonials of a certain course of studies successfully pursued and completed, the right to confer them could not be denied to free universities. The principle of liberty requires full scope to bring out all talents and all doctrines, in order to give to the minorities a chance of teaching and being taught according to their wish and conscience. But there is for Frenchmen a particular significance in the award of university degrees. With them they are not only testimonials of attainments and scholarship; they are actually an indispensable condition for admission to certain professions and offices. This office of diplomas explains why the French attach so much importance to the law which regulates the mode of their distribution. In regard to examinations, the only thing that can be demanded is that they be made with impartiality, so that nobody need be a sufferer on account of his opinions. It is obvious that the State, being responsible for its agents, ought to have the right to choose them freely, and to subject them to a reasonable test or guarantee.

Such has been the view of almost all Professors and competent judges, and the law just passed has been enacted on that principle. The mixed juries are to be composed of an equal number of Professors of the State and of others unconnected with it. This is a conciliating manner of settling the question. Some claim that the method has been tried in Belgium, and has had an injurious effect on the standard of education. However this may be, the principle embodied in the law is one of liberality and progress, and the friends of education and of the French people will watch its working with interest. They may hope that, if not quite satisfactory, it will lead to a practical solution more strictly in accordance with the interests of studies and of science.

FLOWER SHOWS.

Strawberry and ice-cream festivals are now in order. No village with any pretensions at all to a share in the civilization of the present day can well afford to disregard what custom has prescribed in this matter. Accordingly, an epidemic of such festivals is sweeping over the country, taking a course from South to North, with a rapidity that is naturally regulated by the condition of the strawberry beds. Moreover, it is quite evident to everybody who has exercised a little observation that these festivals enjoy a great degree of popularity. They are well patronized, and apparently very well enjoyed. This shows at least that the people are quite ready to enter into anything of the kind which promises a little pleasant social union and neighborly intercourse, since a craving for the strawberries and the cream is not the only impulse that draws them together. It seems to be a pity that such festivals frequently have one feature which renders them less popular than they might be. We allude to their sectarian character. We have Baptist festivals, Protestant Episcopal festivals, Presbyterian festivals, and so on through the whole list of the denominations which happen to have an organization in any particular village. So long as the festivals are to be regarded simply as a means of raising money, this is all very well. But they have their social aspect as well; and then follows the conjecture whether something could not be devised which should be free from sectarianism, and offer a common point of interest to the whole of each neighborhood.

Such an object would be attained by the introduction of horticultural shows. There is scarcely a village, in the Eastern States at any rate, so small that the establishment of a society for this purpose would not be possible. Florists and professional horticulturists would find it to their advantage to have them, and amateurs would find in the agreeable rivalries that would be induced among their neighbors and themselves a source of pleasant excitement for the greater part of the year. With a comparatively small expenditure two shows might be held in each village or cluster of villages every year, and with proper management they should be made nearly if not quite to pay their own expenses. Such exhibitions would afford a delightful recreation in themselves, and they would be the means of promoting that social geniality which is always desirable.

This is of no small moment; but their indirect influence would be far greater. There should be no reason why the poorest man in a country village who has control over a plot of ground should not send in something to the shows for exhibition. Encouragement should especially be given to such persons. Prizes should be awarded rather to the results of labor and industry than to those of mere money purchase. In this way not only is a taste for the beautiful promoted among all, but it is brought home to many who might, without such indirect education, be led to tastes of a very different and of a prejudicial kind.

Prizes for collections of wild flowers would stimulate a love for these beautiful objects, and create an interest in the works of nature in the minds of children; and taste in the arrangement of flowers and the admixture of colors might be cultivated in like manner by instituting competition for the best-prepared bouquets or for floral devices of any kind. Our long Winters suggest also that prizes should be offered for window-gardening, thus keeping up the interest through all seasons; and competition in general garden culture would promote industry and perhaps lessen the receipts of the village bar-room.

But it is not necessary to enumerate all the advantages which would accrue from the adoption of this method of promoting emulation in a direction where nothing but the most elevating influences can prevail. The suggestion presents few difficulties of any kind. There is ample time now to arrange the necessary preliminaries for the Autumn shows, if a few people in each locality should take up the subject in the right spirit. That would make the start for more complete arrangements to be made next year, and the good effects of the movement would, we believe, be immediately felt.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

INCIDENTS OF THEIR ARRIVAL IN IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on June 15, says: "The American riflemen who have been selected to compete in the International Match, on the 29th inst., arrived yesterday in Cork. They have come in answer to a challenge given by the Irish 'team,' who shot last year in the United States. The event is expected with great interest, and the occasion is taken advantage of to give expression to the respect and friendship entertained for the great Republic of the world by Irishmen of every class. There is a universal desire to make the visit pleasant to all parties, and there is a genuine rivalry among public bodies and individuals as to who shall do them the most honor and contribute most to their enjoyment. The principal railway companies have offered every facility for seeing the best specimens of Irish scenery, and invitations to banquets, excursions, and other entertainments have poured in upon them from every side. Their arrival yesterday was anxiously awaited, and a deputation representing the Irish Rifle Association, the corporation, and citizens of Dublin proceeded to Queenstown expressly to meet them. It comprised Major Leech, the Captain of the Irish team (who has been indefatigable in his efforts to organize a suitable reception, and has infused his own enthusiasm into his colleagues.) Sir. J. W. Mackay, Alderman Manning, Alderman Purdon and Mr. Waterhouse. The Fanny tender left Queenstown at an early hour in the morning with the deputation on board; and also Mr. Barry, County Inspector, and Mr. Mercer, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, who were destined to have the privilege of presenting the strangers with the first token of national respect—a license to carry arms. There was a stiff breeze in the Channel, and the sea was so rough that the little tender did not venture to meet the steamer outside the harbor, but lay in waiting in Crookhaven Bay. At 12 o'clock the City of Chester steamed in past Roche's Point, having run from the Fastnets, a distance of sixty miles, in four hours, and in a short time she rested at anchor between Camden and Carlisle Forts. After a brief but cordial exchange of greetings between the steamer and the tender the visitors and a numerous company of friends who came with them to witness the contest and to see this country left the City of Chester and went aboard the Fanny. No fewer than 120 steerage and fifty cabin passengers disembarked from the steamer. Here they were welcomed by the deputation with great cordiality. The following are the American champions: Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Captain of the team, Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, Col. John Bodine, Major Henry Fulton, Mr. G. Wooster Yale, Mr. R. C. Colemon, Mr. A. V. Canfield, Jr., M. Leslie C. Bruce, Mr. M. L. Ballard, Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Referee. They were accompanied by Mr. John H. Bird, (who is to take charge of their business arrangements) Alderman W. L. Cole, of New-York, and his two daughters, Major Henry Arthur, and Mr. Arthur, Mrs Dakin, wife of Gen. Dakin, Major Joseph Holland, Mr. W. B. Coughtry, Mr. H. B. Kerr, Thomas Kerr, Mr. Charles A. O'Rourke, Mr. Whitty, Hon. Joseph Mullin, (Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York,) and Mrs. Mullin.

"These are the immediate retinue of the 'team,' but several other passengers have come over expressly to see the match. Among them are Mr. A. H. Bogardus, (described as the champion pigeon-shot of America,) and Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, (of Providence, R. I.,) who has been in the United States Navy.

"The City of Chester left New-York at 5 P. M. on the 5th inst., and had a very rapid and easy passage. She was escorted down the Bay of New-York by a revenue cutter and two steamers carrying bands of music and a number of friends who went to bid farewell to the riflemen. A parting salute was fired from a howitzer on board one of the steamers. They were not a little gratified to find that the same sympathy was evinced toward them by their fellow-passengers, who, as the tender steamed off, cheered them heartily and cast a shower of slippers after them for luck. The people of Queenstown watched the approach of the Fanny with anxious interest, and crowds collected at the wharf and on the shore in the vicinity received them with cordial demonstrations of friendship. When they landed Sub-Inspector Mercer handed them the licenses to carry arms, and this suggestive compliment was followed by another marked favor on the part of the Custom-house officers, who allowed their luggage to pass without examination. After lunching at the Queen's Hotel, they proceeded by train at 4 o'clock to Cork, and were entertained at the Imperial Hotel by Mr. Curry, the proprietor. The company comprised about sixty gentlemen, including Major Leech, who proposed their health and bade them welcome to Ireland. Col. Gildersleeve responded. Several other toasts were drunk and speeches made. To-day they are to visit Blarney and proceed thence to Dublin by the midday train.

Col. Gildersleeve uses a Sharp rifle, which he rests between his crossed legs when firing, while his left arm is thrown round the back of the head and grasps the rifle-belt. Henry Fulton uses a Remington rifle, and shoots in a similar position, both is called by his name. A peculiarity in his loading is that in place of using fixed ammunition, he treats the piece as a muzzle-loader, using the open breech only for clearing and inserting the shell. Gen. T. S. Dakin has practiced in various positions and with different rifles, the effect of his versatility or fickleness sometimes telling adversely on his score. In the match it is expected that he will shoot from the back, like his Captain. G. W. Yale uses a Sharp rifle, and when firing he lies half over on his side, with the barrel laid across his thigh. R. Coleman fires with a Remington gun, which he uses in the same way as Fulton. A. V. Canfield, Jr., adopts the back position, with the same weapon. L. C. Bruce uses a Sharp rifle in the regular back position. L. M. Ballard has a posture peculiar to himself; reclining on his side, he holds the butt of the rifle with his right hand and pulls the trigger with the thumb of the left. In their practice all the marksmen have scored a higher average than the average at the last international match. It is stated, however, that the reserve force is weak, and if through illness or any other cause, the picked shots should fail, they will be at a disadvantage.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERTS.

Mr. J. Levy did not perform at the concert given at the Hippodrome last evening. He adorned the place with his presence, but Mr. Gilmore was compelled to announce on his behalf that in consequence of a sore lip the cornet player could not take part in the interpretation of the programme. His first appearance will probably occur in a day or two.

WASHINGTON.

INCREASE OF THE RATES FOR REGISTERING LETTERS.

THE RATE HERETOFORE CHARGED LESS THAN THE EXPENSE — WHAT WAS GAINED IN DISCOVERING THE POST OFFICE CONTRACT SWINDLES — THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING — THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE EXPATRIATION QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The reason given by Postmaster General Jewell for raising the fee for the registration of letters is that he has discovered the cost of registration to the Government to exceed the receipts. He does not know how great the loss has been as no record is kept by which this business can be separated from the general business of the department. The fee was reduced from fifteen cents to eight by Mr. Creswell. Gov. Jewell raises it to ten cents, and makes it uniform on domestic and foreign letters. He will soon arrange to have registered letters sent between all the principal cities in through pouches by themselves, and will thus save much labor to the postal clerks, and increase the security of the registered mails. He will also keep accounts which will accurately show the receipts and expenditures on account of the registered mail service.

THE BUNGLING PROSECUTION OF THE CONTRACT SWINDLERS.

The indictments against Hinds will not probably be prosecuted further, though they may not be formally dismissed at present. It is evidently useless to prosecute any important criminal cases in the courts of this District till there have been some changes made for securing more vigorous prosecutions. No one who visited the court-room during the trial of Hinds could fail to be impressed with the lack of force and spirit on the part of the prosecution in contrast with the vigorous, if not remarkably able, defense. It is now well known that the Post Office Department desired to employ special counsel to assist District Attorney Fisher, and that he declined to be assisted. The only satisfactory gain that has been made by the exposure is the assurance it gives against the repetition of frauds in contracts. The department has information derived from the investigations not made public, which will be useful in guarding hereafter this branch of the service.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The State Department building is nearly finished, and some of the property of the Department has already been removed to it. The work of removal will be continued as fast as the new building is made ready, and Secretary Fish hopes to transfer his own office and the clerical force before the end of July. The Secretary will go to New-York on Saturday to remain till after the celebration of the Fourth of July.

THE EXPATRIATION QUESTION.

Attorney General Pierrepont has decided the new and very interesting expatriation question which was stated in The Times of Saturday, and will send his opinion to the Secretary of State to-morrow. He says the case is without any precedent which he has been able to discover. The decision cannot be made public till it has reached the State Department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE WEST POINT GRADUATES.

The graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, Class of '75 have been assigned to duty, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, as follows, such assignment to date from June 16, 1875:

1—Smith L. Leach, Corps of Engineers.
2—Daniel C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers.
3—Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers.
4—Willard Young, Corps of Engineers.
5—Lotus Niles, Second Artillery.
6—William A. Simpson, Second Artillery.
7—Charles A. Tingle, Second Artillery.
8—Tasker H. Bliss, First Artillery.
9—Charles H. Clark, First Artillery.
10—John P. Jefferson, Fifth Artillery.
11—Victor H. Bridgman, Second Artillery.
12—John M. Baldwin, Fifth Artillery.
13—Elbert Wheeler, First Artillery.
14—Erasmus M. Weaver, Second Artillery.
15—Myron W. Howe, Fourth Artillery.
16—James R. McAuliffe, Fifth Artillery.
17—James M. Jones, Fourth Artillery.
18—Eli D. Hoyle, Second Artillery.
19—James C. Bush, Fifth Artillery.
20—Edwin P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry.
21—William H. Dykman, Twenty-second Infantry.
22—George P. Bickus, First Cavalry.
23—Stanton A. Mason, Fourth Cavalry.
24—Robert P. A. Wainwright, First Cavalry.
25—William A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry.
26—Henry Huntington, Second Cavalry.
27—Timothy A. Toney, Sixth Cavalry.
28—William Baird, Sixth Cavalry.
29—James G. Sturgess, Seventh Cavalry.
30—Alexander Rogers, Fourth Cavalry.
31—George R. Smith, Twelfth Infantry.
32—Joseph H. Gustin, Fourteenth Infantry.
33—George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry.
34—Francis E. Eltonhead, Twenty-first Infantry.
35—Samuel E. Cherry, Twenty-third Infantry.
36—Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry.
37—James B. Gol, Thirteenth Infantry.
38—John G. Ballance, Sixteenth Infantry.
39—Edwin B. Bolton, Twenty-third Infantry.
40—Arthur L. Wagner, Sixth Infantry.
41—Thomas S. McCaleb, Ninth Infantry.
42—Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry.
43—Charles W. Williams, Eighteenth Infantry.

OWNERSHIP OF MINERAL LANDS UNDER THE SCHOOL GRANT.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office rendered a decision on Saturday, the 26th inst., against the State of California in the following case: Messrs. Paley and Thomas some time ago made application to the Land Office for a patent for a mineral claim in a school section in township No. 3 south, range No. 13 east. The State of California filed a protest, claiming ownership of the same under a school grant, and Mr. P. H. Delmey the grantee of the State, also filed a protest. The Commissioner has rejected both the protests on the ground that mineral lands do not pass to the State by virtue of the school grant.

SALES OF GOLD DURING JULY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York to sell $1,000,000 in gold coin on each Thursday during the month of July. The total amount to be sold is $5,000,000.

POST OFFICE "DEAD-HEADS."

The Postmaster General is determined to suppress a practice, which prevails to some extent, of free riding over the country under cover of a present or a former connection with the Post Office Department.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Postmaster General sent out yesterday an invitation to Presidents Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Eckert, of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and Blossom, of the Southern Atlantic Company, to meet him in Washington on Monday, June 28, for a conference in regard to the telegraph rates paid by the Government.

CRIME IN THE CAPITAL.

Lem Weeden, who was shot on Friday night, in an altercation about a woman, by a man named Goodman, is reported somewhat better. Goodman has been released on bail. The Police made a descent last night upon the house in which the fight occurred and arrested all the inmates.

John Cherry (white) attacked his wife last night and, throwing a lamp at her, injured her so severely that her life is dispaired of. Cherry is under arrest.

The dry-goods establishment of Perry & Brothers, in the most prominent part of the city, was robbed to-day, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, of silks and laces estimated in value at $4,000. The robbers are believed to have entered the store last night and remained until to-day, when they made their escape by bursting the lock on the front door.

CONNECTICUT.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MORE ABOUT THE FREE-PASS SYSTEM—THE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS AMENDMENT DEFEATED—THE STATE TAX—THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, June 26, 1875.

The object of the free-pass system adopted by all the railroads of this State up to the present year was unquestionably to influence legislation. It was started in a year when the question of consolidating the New York and New-Haven and Hartford and New-Haven Railroads was a leading one before the Legislature, and the action of the roads directly interested in issuing the passes was followed by all the roads, out of pure sympathy probably. Consolidation having become an established fact, there was no longer any pressing need for a continuance of the system, though the way out was not particularly inviting. Most of the weak roads had grown tired of it and wanted to be relieved, but so long as the consolidated road gave passes, they could not wisely, they thought, demand payments of fare. But fortunately for all interested, Mr. Goodwin, of East Hartford, brought his injunction against the consolidated road, doing thereby, though unwittingly, a real service to that road, and there was a speedy return to the old plan of issuing half-fare tickets all around, with a single exception, and this exception is noteworthy in view of the fact that none of the roads, when all were in the movement, would admit that there was any attempt at indirect bribery when free passes were given. The effect of these passes, however, was plainly to be seen. Men who would resent indignantly as legislators any intimation that they would dispose of their votes for a consideration, and who would unquestionably receive as an insult a proffer of money to obtain their support to any measure, would unconsciously yield to the influence of free rides whenever any matter of a railroad character was acted upon. The passes were good for the session only, the roads being careful not to take a yearly contract, knowing that as soon as the Legislature was out of the way that was the end of all risk for that year. This year the only road in the State that has a "fight" on hand is the New-Haven and Northampton, which is vigorously resisting a petition from the people of Plantsville, a thriving manufacturing place, to have a depot re-established there which was removed over a year ago, and is generally considered an act of injustice. This road has issued free passes to members of the Legislature this year, and is the only road that has done it, and has extended them as good till the 1st of next January. The object is perfectly plain—indeed, almost too apparent to be of advantage to the road, whose exceptional position gives to the Plantsville people a powerful argument against the unwholesome influence of corporations. The act goes further, and proves that the Legislature heretofore has allowed itself to be used with pasteboards of little comparative value, though always resisting the imputation that there could be any design on the part of the railroads to control legislation by such trifling gifts. For the credit of the State it is to be hoped that by another year the evil system will be entirely abolished.

SENATE AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The just amendment proposed to the Constitution increasing the number of Senatorial districts from twenty-one to not exceeding forty-nine nor less than forty-one has been defeated during the present week by the sad prejudice and ignorance of the country members, who looked upon it as a measure wholly in the interest of the cities, and selfishly fought it. The Senate is the popular branch, its representation resting upon population, under the theory of our system of government. Formerly Senators were elected on a general ticket, as State officers are, but in 1828 the Constitution was amended so as to provide for Senatorial districts, the number to be not more than twenty-four nor less than eighteen, and it was declared in the amendment that "the districts when established shall continue the same until the session of the General Assembly next after the completion of the *next* census, which said Assembly shall have power to alter the same, if found necessary, *to preserve a proper equality between said districts in respect to the number of inhabitants therein*; after which said districts shall not be altered nor the number of Senators altered except at any session next after the completion of a census of the United States." But no alteration has been made, and meanwhile there has been a growth of population in localities where manufacturing and other industries have developed, till now the Senate bears no more reference in its organization to population than does the House, which by the organic law represents municipalities or territory. An increase to the maximum number—forty-nine—proposed, though it would give centres of population a due and proper influence on the floor of the Senate, would at the same time secure every right to the country districts, which would continue to have control numerically in the proportion of thirty to nineteen, or almost quite as large as now; and in any event, the House, with its system of town representation, and two to one of agriculturists in its organization, the country would always have an overwhelming preponderance. Yet the fight against the amendment was county versus city, and in such a contest neither reason nor fair play could be expected. A significant feature of the vote was in the fact that a greater number of Democrats in proportion to the whole number voting were found opposed to the amendment, though professing to belong to a party that is specially virtuous on the subject of true reform. They are ashamed of it themselves, and there is some hope expressed that caucus dictation may force them up to a support of the amendment as a *partisan* measure, which is an intelligent view to take of it. If the amendment should prevail on a disagreement of the two houses and a reconsideration, the redistricting of the State would fall to the next Legislature, and with possible chances of Democratic supremacy then the opportunities for a successful gerrymander would be most encouraging. But even caucus will not save the amendment this year.

THE STATE TAX.

One of the first things the reform party did here on getting control of the General Assembly was to cut down the State tax from two mills to one, and partly did it. A favorite Democratic dodge is to reduce taxation, or make believe. There was no good reason why it should be done. We have yet a respectable war debt. The State had just voted to erect a new capital building; but the tax went down one-half two years ago, and was kept down last year, and a deficiency is positively certain this year unless the old tax, or a half mill of it, is restored. The Democratic Treasurer, who is not a brilliant financier, having given his best energies to the manufacture of perfumery in a small way, and not to considering questions of political economy, made in his annual report a suggestion that the best thing to do was to cut off an appropriation for charitable purposes; anything to keep the tax down and make the people believe they were growing richer, when in fact a surplus of revenue last year, judiciously applied to the extinction of the State debt, which must be paid some day, would be wisest and best.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Yesterday the Senate adopted a resolution providing for the final adjournment of the session on Friday, July 2. In the House an amendment was proposed, fixing the time at July 15, and then the whole matter was tabled. The latter date will probably be the outside limit. So far, not anything has been accomplished, nor does there promise to be, by which it appears that the State has gained out of Democratic legislative reform any particular blessing of sufficient importance to the welfare of the race to demand engrossed resolutions on the subject in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A NEW ACCUSATION AGAINST THE METEOR.

The remarkable meteor of Thursday morning, whose brilliant appearance was noted at many places in this State, is charged with setting fire to a dwelling-house at Fort Edward. The residence of William Brown, in that place, was burned. A local correspondent writes: "A few minutes before the fire was discovered, a luminous meteor of large dimensions shot athwart the heavens and burst, it is supposed, directly over Mr. Brown's house and set it on fire, as the fire was first seen on the roof of the building. The report was heard for miles around, and the fiery display was grand, as reported by the watchmen who witnessed it with wonder and astonishment. It was at first supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but after learning more of the bursting meteor in that vicinity, it is believed that it was caused by that wandering ethereal bombshell."

BUNKER HILL ECHOES.

RETURN OF THE RICHMOND KNIGHTS—SPEECH OF WELCOME BY GOV. KEMPER—THE KNIGHTS' ACCOUNTS OF THEIR JOURNEY—BURIAL OF SECTIONAL HATE AND DISCORD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, June 25, 1875.

Richmond Commandery, Knights Templars, returned from their Boston trip to-day and were welcomed back by a demonstration of their Masonic brethren here. The bands at the depot played "Yankee Doodle," "Maryland, My Maryland," "Dixie," "Hail Columbia," "Carry me Back to Old Virginia," &c. A procession was formed which marched through the streets to the Governor's mansion, where Gov. Kemper spoke as follows:

SIR KNIGHTS: This is a most beautiful and pleasing spectacle which I see before me, and I congratulate you on your return in good health and spirits from a long and eventful journey. In the name of the Commonwealth I welcome you with heartfelt greetings back to your native soil. I congratulate you especially upon the moral results of your pilgrimage. You went to meet your brethren in Massachusetts as the guests of the great City of Boston under the inspiration of the sacred ties and the beautiful teachings of the noble order of which you are members. You went there at an interesting crisis, at the beginning of the one hundredth year of American independence. You went as representatives of the great State of Virginia to greet your national kindred of Massachusetts, of all New-England, and of the whole country. You went, too, as Virginians should go—not in garments of sackcloth, with the ashes of humiliation or bowed heads, but with uplifted heads, proudly erect, asking no forgiveness, professing no repentance for the past, some of you with the smoke of battle still upon your garments, proud to greet and to be greeted by the men of New-England, not humbly as inferiors, but with pride as the peers of the loftiest. You want to revive fraternal relations as the only basis upon which a restored and enduring union can be established. Upon that basis, for that purpose, I would join you to labor with a single and heart-felt wish that this great American Republic may be indissoluble, indestructible, eternal as the vast continent upon which we stand. But on that equal and fraternal basis alone. Again I welcome you back to your homes and families. How well soever you were pleased with your journeyings abroad, there is not one of you with "soul so dead" whose heart did not feel renewed warmth when you turned your footsteps homeward. May God grant you health, grace, and uninterrupted prosperity, and may this centennial period witness indeed the extinction of sectional animosities, the repeal of all force bills, of all partial and oppressive enactments. May it witness the restoration, in all truth and sincerity, of paternal feeling, upon that basis on which it can alone exist—equal laws, equal rights, justice to all. [Applause.]

Eminent Commander William E. Tanner said:

I feel that I would not be doing justice to ourselves if I should remain silent at this time and content myself simply with shaking our Governor by the hand. I suppose that because of the position I occupy in this body and the jewels I wear [laughter] it is expected that I should say something. Well, as our Governor has said, we have been into a strange land, among a strange, but generous and hospitable people. We have passed through many foreign cities—that is, cities that were for a time foreign to us, but are now of one and the same country with us—and everywhere we have been cordially received and treated like friends and brothers. We have been the welcome guests, the constant associates of Governors, Senators, of big men and little men, of big Masons and little Masons, and in these few days we have spent among them the broken bonds of our ancient friendship have once more been welded together to endure, I trust, forever. I have no words adequate or strong enough to describe what we have seen, heard, and experienced. I can only say that from the moment we set foot in Baltimore, on the route to Boston, until our arrival here, our whole progress has been a triumphal ovation. No seventy-five men have ever been feted as we have been. That much good will result from this visit is a matter of course, and the Masons will have their full share in this noble work, so auspiciously begun, of restoring harmony and good feeling between all parts of this great country. This, indeed, would have been accomplished long ago, if the matter of our sectional differences had been left to the control of the Masons. [Applause.]

Sir Knight, Rev. Geo. C. Vanderslice, of the M. E. Church, being called upon, said:

We started from Virginia to join in a funeral procession for the burial of a dead body. That dead body was sectional hate and discord. The tomahawk of civil strife, which brothers' hands had buried in the brains of brothers, was then forever buried. We had cemented the bonds of an enduring brotherhood, and together have erected over the grave of the past a monument which shall testify to the world of a reunited, revivified, and strengthened nation." The reverend speaker said that everywhere they had been cheered, feasted, and flattered. At Boston they were welcomed by the hands and taken to the hearts of the people. Here they felt again the rocking of the old cradle of liberty, and not one of them, he supposed, but felt in his heart the stirrings of a new-born patriotism and love of country—not of a section, but of the whole country. The fairest of the New-England women, and they are fair indeed, had come to them in Boston, as they stood on Columbia avenue and exchanged a hand grasp with each, and to each presented a bouquet of bright and beautiful flowers. It was the most beautiful and heart-reaching spectacle he had ever witnessed. In conclusion, he said that from this time forth the old Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Virginia are married together, in a union of heart and hand, such as no man nor set of men dare put asunder. [Applause.]

Our city authorities, imitating those of the City of New-York, are pretending to economize by cutting down the wages of the laborers who work for the city. We are building a new reservoir for our water-works, and about 250 hands are, or have been, employed on it, their former pay having been $1 25 per day. Recently this rate was reduced to $1. The men petitioned the City Council to have their old pay restored, as it was little enough as it was. The petition was first referred to one committee and then to another till the laborers became impatient, and yesterday they "struck" in a body, every one of them refusing to work any longer for $1 per day. The Water Committee met yesterday afternoon, and, as nearly all the strikers are colored men, promptly resolved to dispense with their services and employ others in their stead. The papers this morning contain an advertisement of the City Engineer for 300 laborers to go on the reservoir, but I have not learned whether or not this call has met many favorable responses.

J. J. McKinnon, the agent of the "American Banking and Bond Funding Association, (Limited,) London," who proposed to recapitalize the State debt of Virginia at four per cent. interest per annum, but who obtained $1,000 from Col. J. L. Carrington, of the Exchange Hotel of this City, upon two drafts on London, that were subsequently returned protested, was examined Wednesday before the Police Court on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences and discharged, the evidence failing to sustain the charge. MacKinnon defended himself with great acuteness. It is understood that he has fully settled with Col. Carrington.

In a recent letter I told of the Grange merchants of Lynchburg, who sought by a secret circular to gain the exclusive custom of the Patrons of Husbandry in that region. The game was exposed, and now the Granges throughout that region are meeting and resolving that they will not have any dealings with those who got up the secret circular, and thus attempted to prostitute the order to their personal behoof. This is certainly just retribution.

Dr. W. H. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, returned to the city to-day to meet Commissioner Eaton, of the National Bureau of Education, for a consultation in regard to educational matters in connection with the Philadelphia Centennial.

AN UNAPPRECIATED REBEL.

Some Southerners affect a dislike for Gen. Longstreet since he loyally accepted the situation. One of this class, at Augusta, Ga., with less courage than most of his fellows, lately wrote the editor of the Gainesville *Southron*, because that editor invited Gen. Longstreet to become a citizen of his town. The following is the document:

"PaiNt youR SKiN BlacK Let him lead his NeGROES aGainst you your women & children & all theE whitE people of Ga will rejoice — A whitE man who would even sPeaK to him is not worthy the name of a georgian A capt who saw 4 YERRS aCTive service under him GET SOME LyE Soap & wash yOUR SELF & if you CaN fiNd a DECENT Man that will buRRy you LET him do it."

Whereupon the *Southron* pays its compliments to the writer in the following vigorous style: "If he were ever a 'capt' in the Confederate Army he was cashiered for cowardice and publicly whipped for desertion. If he saw 'four years' service' under Gen. Longstreet it was in the the Custom-house of New-Orleans, which he was forced to leave for stealing, and now goes for the General for having detected him in his thieving, and us for having asked Gen. Longstreet to locate among us. The idea that such a man should have held a commission under the Confederate Government is ridiculous. No brave and true man would make such a stab in the back as this. If he had been a 'red-hot rebel' he would have signed his name. He is a cowardly brute, who never saw a Yankee during the war unless he was a prisoner."

NEWPORT NOTES.

THE SEASON FAIRLY OPENED.

THE HOT DAYS WELCOMED BY THE HOTEL-KEEPERS—THE HOTELS ALL OPENED—ARRIVAL OF MANY OF THE COTTAGERS—NEW HOUSES BUILDING—IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BEACH.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, June 26, 1875.

A more grateful people cannot be found under the sun than the residents of this place are for the unusual heat which made its appearance so suddenly yesterday. Everybody is talking about it, and those who hope to gain any pecuniary benefit on account of the same are earnestly wishing that old Sol will continue to show his power, and thus drive those who have plenty of money to spend to this fashionable Summer resort. The Ocean House, which is the largest hotel in the place, opened its doors for public patronage this morning, and quite a number were on hand to partake of the hospitalities of the occasion. To-morrow morning (Sunday) a hundred or more guests are expected, but they cannot be called permanent guests. They simply run down for the purpose of spending Sunday. The following well-known families have secured rooms at this hotel for the season: John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore; Samuel Hart, Philadelphia; John Doré, De Grasse Livingstone, New-York; M. Bartlett, Horatio Harris, Boston, and Potter Palmer, of Chicago, Fred Grant's brother-in-law. Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, of New-York, has notified the proprietors that he will be here with his family late in the season, as will also Gen. R. L. Banks, who was formerly on the Governor's staff. Prof. Wiese's orchestra will furnish music for the house during the season.

The cottagers are arriving daily, and the wharfs are just now a busy locality. The hackmen are less annoying, thanks to the Police who are on hand to see that they perpetrate nothing upon the strangers which will redound to the discredit of the place. Among the prominent New-York visitors who have arrived, and who are occupying cottages, may be mentioned George Peabody Wetmore, named after George Peabody, the great philanthropist, at his elegant chateau-sur-mer on Bellevue avenue; Mrs. C. L. Anthony, whose husband, the late Charles L. Anthony, of New-York, died last Summer; Peleg Hall, the business partner of Mr. C. L. Anthony, at his villa on Coggeshall and Bellevue avenue; David Babcock, at the Holmes cottage; George Bancroft, the historian and America's recent Minister at the Court of Berlin, on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs; C. Francis Bates, Mrs. G. L. Beekman, M. H. Sandford, N. M. Beckwith, Henry L. Bedlow, Mrs. E. Benelmans, John W. Bigelow, (A. T. Stewart & Co.,) R. M. Blatchford, William Tilden Blodgett, R. M. Blatchford, (father of Judge Blatchford;) John L. Bremer, (Gardner, Brewer & Co.;) Augustus L. Brown, (law firm of A. Oakey Hall & Co.;) J. S Brownson, Herman W. Bruen, Mrs. Mary L. Bruen, Major J. S. Bryce, John Carey, Jr., Miss E. Callender, John Winthrop Chanler, Meredith Howland, William B. Clarke, James P. Coates, (Coates' thread;) Mrs. J. N. Coles, Edward Cooper, (son of Peter Cooper;) Miss Charlotte Cushman and Edward Cushman, her brother; A. H. Davis, G. T. M. Davis, (father-in-law of George Francis Train;) John J. Donaldson, (H. B. Claflin & Co.;) J. W. Downing, James M. Drake, (of rapid-transit fame;) Col. G. W. Dresser, J. W. Ellis, (banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co.;) William Edgar, (ex-Commodore New-York Yacht Club;) Col. George R. Fearing, (son-in-law of William R. Travers;) Henry S. Fearing, Mrs. M. S. Flagg, Mrs. J. T. Gibbert, G. Griswold Gray, J. W. Downing, J. Grunbut, W. A. Hadden, Theodore A. Havemeyer, (the German Consul and a son of the late Mayor Havemeyer,) Miss H. W. Heyward, Miss S. P. Hoffman, Hamilton Hoppin, Edward King, George F. Jones, Emily Jones, James P. Kernochan, Eugene Kettletas, J. C. Kendall, Louis Lorillard, John La Farge, (the artist,) James Lenox, (founder of the Lenox Library,) Daniel Le Roy, (brother-in-law of Hamilton Fish,) W. H. Lewis, (uncle of Charlie Ross,) Herman T. Livingstone, Moses Lazarus, W. B. Lawrence, Gen. A. G. Lawrence, Rev. Dr. E. N. Mead, Major A. S. Macomb, Levi P. Morton, H. G Marquand, Edward Mayer, ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, T. W. Markley, E. M. Neill, Joel B. Post, William Post, E. A. Post, George Nugent, John Paine, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. D. A. Pell, Gen. R. B. Potter, (brother of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department,) E. S. Potter, Mrs. H. C. Potter, (wife of Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, of Grace Church,) Daniel Parish, J. F. Pierson, F. W. Rhinelander, W. C. Rhinelander, R. G. Remsen, W. W. Sherman, (Duncan, Sherman & Co.,) F. H. Schermerhorn, (President of the Philharmonic Society,) Fred Sheldon, E. T. Snelling, Philip Schuyler, Mrs. A. B. Sands, Francis A. Stout, Mrs. A. G. Stout, Henry A. Tailer, (law firm of Eaton & Tailer,) A. G. Thorpe, Charles G. Tefft, (Tefft, Griswold & Co.,) George Tiffany, (brother-in-law of Hon. August Belmont,) William R. Travers, Mrs. Colonel A. Van Buren, (daughter-in-law of President Van Buren,) Alexander Van Rensselaer Mrs. Augustus L. Whiting, Prof. J. H. Wilson, Mrs. R. Woodworth, Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, (the donor of the handsome collection of shells at Central Park,) Mrs. E. A. Wyeth.

It will thus be seen that the New-York cottagers are well represented at this early date. Next week most of the remainder will put in an appearance, and the season will then be at its height.

Fewer people have arrived from Boston, but a goodly number have taken possession of their cottages, among whom are Prof. Alexander Agassiz, son of the late Prof. Louis Agassiz; Dr. S. G. Howe, Julia Ward Howe, F. W. Andrews, Mrs. E. A. Brown, Mrs. Gardner Brewer, Sidney Brooks, R. M. Staigg, (the artist,) George W. Wales, W. W. Tucker, F. H. Story, Eugene Sturtevant, A. T. Rice, E. S. Philbrick, Charles Lyman, C. F. Lyman, J. N. A. Griswold, Hollis Hunnewell, R. M. Mason, Nathan Mathews, Dr. E. L. Cunningham, S. F. Pratt, W. C. Rives, (son-in-law of the late David Sears,) F. S. G. D'Hauteville, John Foster, Miss Ida E. Deacon, (grand-daughter of the late Peter Parker,) C. F. Chickering, (of piano fame,) John Borland, Miss Louisa Bangs, and Mrs. R. Baker.

From Philadelphia Mrs. E. A. Winn, C. J. Peterson, Dr. Louis Jack, H. G. Marris, Prof. Fairman Rogers, E. M. Willett, W. S. Richards, (the artist,) B. R. Smith, Charles Wheeler, E. L. Brinley, Rosalie Benson, M. C. Cope, Wilson Eyre, and Harry Ingersoll have arrived at their cottages.

From Providence Mrs. Crawford Allen, Marshal Woods, L. C. Sayles, Dr. Isaac Hartshorn, Edmund Davis, R. J. Arnold, Charles T. Potter, S. G. Arnold, Joseph J. Cooke, Dr. W. J. Channing, and Jacob Dunnell have arrived.

From Baltimore following have arrived: Mrs. Eliza P. Rhett, (on Conanicut Island, near this city,) Ross Winans, and Thomas Winans, the well-known inventors.

From other cities are the following: Judge Hugh T. Dickey, Chicago; Dr. E. J. Arnold, Yonkers; Rear Admiral A. L. Case, United States Navy; C. N. Beach, Hartford; Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr., Cambridge; Capt. C. Churchill, United States Army, Capt. A. P. Cooke, United States Navy, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. A. M. King, New-Haven; H. P. Schoes, Brooklyn; Capt. M. C. Marin, United States Navy; Dr. H. Lindsley, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George H. Pendleton, Cincinnati; Prof. J. L. Huntington, Hartford; Clarence Rathbone, Albany; Prof. W. B. Rogers, Cambridge; W. C. H. Sherman, Newburg.

To-morrow night the Old Colony Steam-boat Company will commence making their annual Sunday night trips, which will be duly appreciated by the visitors, and which in years past have been productive of satisfactory pecuniary results. Hall's Band, of Boston, has been engaged for the season by the company.

H. S. Livingstone, of New-York, has built near the bathing beach four cottages, one of which was located very close to the cliffs. He has also built a stout platform with a fence upon the outer edge. The walk along the cliffs extends from the beach to Ochre Point, a distance of two miles and that portion of it in front of the villas which line the shores is kept in complete order by the owners. This is for the benefit of the public.

Two new houses are going up here, one of which is for W. Watts Sherman, of the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., near the villa of his brother-in-law, George P. Wetmore. Gambrie & Richardson, of New-York, are the architects, and they anticipate its completion by the latter part of October. Mr. Sherman is occupying the house of Mrs. Culford Jones, of New-York, on Bellevue. The other is for Miss Sarah Woolsey, ("Susan Coolidge,") author of *What Katy Did*, and other works, on Rhode Island avenue, after plans by Dudley Newton, of this city. The same architect is now engaged in preparing plans for a cottage on Beach View avenue for E. W. Willard, of New-York. The elegant new villa of Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, at Ochre Point, is completed. It cost $80,000, and is one of the most expensive houses which has been erected here for many years. The new houses of Prof. Agassiz and Quincy Shaw, his brother-in-law, both of Boston, on Castle Hill, are nearly completed. Owing to ill health, the latter-named gentleman will not occupy his the present season. A new house has been completed on Malbone avenue for Capt. J. W. Downing, of New-York, and one on Bedlow avenue for Peleg Peckham, of St. Louis, both of which will be occupied by their owners. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, who was announced to have taken a cottage here, was in town a few weeks ago, but found nothing that suited him.

Newport is to be favored with the presence of three very important societies during the Summer—the American Philological Society, of which Hon. J. Hamilton Trumbull is President, which will be in session at the Rogers High School three days, commencing July 13; the American Ophthalmological Society, which met here last year, will renew their visit for the purpose of conducting their annual business, and will meet July 23 and remain in session two days, and the American Otological Society will also meet here, but no date has as yet been decided upon.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican State Committee of North Carolina has issued an address strongly denouncing the action of the Democratic Legislature in calling a convention to amend the Constitution of the State. It says: "The question of so-called constitutional reform is, after all, but an issue between the haughty lords of the soil, who, before the war, governed with absolute sway, and the poor and humble classes, whom they now would deprive of the sweets of liberty, conferred by the Constitution of 1868. The poor man, white or colored, would do well not to heed their honeyed words and gilded promises. They cannot be sure that even the restrictions of the Convention act will be regarded, many members of the dominant party openly scouting them; and some of their editors exclaiming, 'Let us hear no more about abiding by the act calling the convention, so far as the oaths and restrictions are concerned.'" And the committee advises: "Insomuch as the people have not been consulted in the convention call, there remains but one method to defeat the machinations of the schemers, namely, by the policy of immediate adjournment, thus appealing from the Legislature to the people themselves. It is therefore recommended to the voters of North Carolina, without regard to party affiliation, to support no candidates for convention except those who will pledge themselves, not only to observe the restrictions, but who will bind themselves, upon their sacred honor, to vote for an immediate adjournment of that body, without the alteration of a single word or line of the existing Constitution. This would secure for unlimited years a cessation of the agitation for a so-called constitutional reform, as well as the blessings of sound constitutional law; and would also cut off the enormous outlay that would surely attend the carrying out of the plans of the convention party."

A DEMOCRAT ON A HIGH HORSE.

Gen. Roberts, whom the Democrats of Maine have nominated, is evidently a born Fourth-of-July orator. Spread-eagleism is with him a thing of nature. An apt illustration of this is seen in his letter accepting the nomination. He writes:

BANGOR, June 24, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Your courteous letter informing me of my nomination for Governor by the Democratic convention held at Augusta on the 22d instant, is received. I sincerely thank my Democratic friends for the honor twice conferred. I accept the nomination, and cordially indorse the platform so unanimously adopted. In the great political struggle soon to commence throughout the entire Union, for the furtherance of retrenchment, reform, and return to honest government, such as was bequeathed us by our fathers, Maine should not be a loiterer. Twenty sister States are already beckoning her to join them. She ought to do so. The coming campaign, therefore, should be determined, active, aggressive. In closing I hardly need remind you that by the immediate and vigorous use of the means absolutely within our grasp, the demoralization of our opponents in the coming election is certain; their rout not impossible. Let then the "minute-men" be warned, the watch-fires speedily kindled upon the hill tops, and every true patriot, and every sincere lover of individual liberty, be up and doing, prepared at the sound of the first signal gun promptly to respond to the summons and ready to strike a manly blow against the hirelings who have well nigh induced the sturdy yeomanry of the Dirigo State to believe that they are incapable of striking for themselves.

I remain most respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. ROBERTS.

A LANDSLIP IN AUSTRIA.

A considerable and dangerous landslip has occurred between Hend and Taxenbach, in the valley of the Upper Salzach, where the railway from Salzburg to the Tyrol is in course of construction. As those who have visited the baths of Gastein may remember, soon after leaving St. Johann, where the road into Carinthia bifurcates, the Salzach turning westward, enters a narrow defile, which continues more or less to Hend, where the road turns up a side valley to Gastein, and beyond it to Taxenbach. The formation is a friable clay slate, and already on the old road continual slips occurred. In order to evade the most dangerous points the railway line was carried over three bridges, and through a number of tunnels. Between Hend and Taxenbach is one of these tunnels, 165 mètres long, through the Unterstein, popularly called the "Nose." It is carried under the high road, which has proved, in spite of all efforts to steady it, so insecure that it was abandoned. It is in and about this tunnel that the mountain has begun to move. A portion of the tunnel was crushed and slips several hundred yards in length and height appeared. The road was at once closed, so that no accident has occurred hitherto, but the slips still continue, and the danger is that the mountain debris should roll down into the Salzach, blocking it, as occurred toward the end of the last century, when there was a slip on the other side, causing great inundations in the upper valley. Several engineers have been sent to give advice and direct the works, which may serve to prevent further casualties.

ARREST OF A TRAIN-WRECKER.

Cincinnati papers say that word has reached there of the arrest, at Salamanca, N. Y., of a man on charge of having turned the switch at Hamilton on Sunday night, June 20, which ditched the locomotive of the Atlantic and Great Western train and killed the fireman, Kirkup. The man gave his name to a number of railroad employes at Salamanca as John Tisdale, and, when in a half-drunken mood, boasted of the deed as a means by which he had revenged himself upon the railroad company for discharging him from a position as brakeman on the Indianapolis branch. The parties to whom he confided the affair at once caused his arrest, and telegraphed the fact to Cincinnati. He appears to have taken passage on the same train from Hamilton after it was restarted on its trip. Tisdale is about twenty-five years of age. He was employed as brakeman on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad until about two months ago, when he was discharged for dissipation and inattention to duty. He then remarked that he would get even with the railroad company. A suspicious fellow bearing his description was seen dodging between the freight cars in the Hamilton yard just before the train was wrecked, and it is supposed that he was then waiting an opportunity to throw the switch unobserved.

THE BURGLAR SHOOTING IN NATICK.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following account of the fatal wounding of a burglar by a plucky citizen of Natick, Mass., early on Saturday morning last: "About 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. Edmund M. Phipps, residing in Natick, was aroused by screams issuing from his daughter's room overhead. Snatching a revolver, he rushed to the apartment, and encountering a man crawling out from under a table, leveled his pistol and discharged four barrels at the fellow, who attempted to spring on Mr. Phipps. The four bullets took effect, and the wounded man was immediately taken in charge by Officer Kennedy, who was attracted to the scene by the report of the pistol. Dr. Townsend probed for the balls, but failed to find any, and considered the wounds of a dangerous character. This morning the burglar was brought before the District Court at South Framingham, and held for trial. He was then removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The man is a French Canadian, and, without doubt, a tramp."

BOUND TO STICK.

A busines man in Albany, whose store has a fine front, was annoyed by a small colony of sparrows over one of his window-copings. There was only a nest or two yet in occupation, but he had an apprehension as to what lengths the affair might grow. Accordingly he determined to move at once upon their works and dislodge them. This was done, and the broken-up nests were soon lying in the middle of the street. The feathered owners watched the dire proceedings, but were neither dismayed nor disheartened. In ten minutes after their dislodgment a cloud of sparrows were on the spot gathering up the scattered fragments and restoring the habitations, with much chattering, to their old place; and in a very brief time the nests were rebuilt, the friendly assistants disperse, and things were as before. The owner of the building gave up the contest.

THE "CENTENNIAL" STATE.

COLORADO PREPARING FOR STATEHOOD.

HER FORMER EFFORTS FOR ADMISSION—POPULATION, RESOURCES, PROGRESS, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS—HER VARIOUS INDUSTRIES—GROWTH IN POPULATION—HER SCHOOL SYSTEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

It seems to be settled that every State must have its nick-name, and so Colorado, just coming to the dignity of Statehood, follows the fashion and takes well to the new title—"the Centennial State"—which, by general consent, and with propriety, the press and people of the Territory have dubbed it. This is the first State admitted since Nevada took the honors. It therefore becomes a historical event, and, taking place as it does on the 100th anniversary of the independence of the country, a notable one.

The admission of Colorado was accomplished after repeated attempts and much hard work. There has always been a "State" party in the Territory. A considerable portion of that element known as "old timers," led on by some very clever politicians, have been the chief agitators. As early as 1859 there was a faction favoring the prompt admission of the "Pike's Peak gold region," as the nameless Territory was then designated. Kansas was presumed to exercise authority over it, but the miners refused to recognize this, and in the Fall of 1859 elected a full list of officers for what they called the State of Jefferson. There were some "dissenters," who in the Winter of that year sent representatives to the Kansas Legislature. The State measure failed, but Congress passed a bill organizing Colorado into a Territory Feb. 26, 1861. The repeated efforts for Statehood resulted in the passage of an Enabling act in 1864, but at the election afterward held on the adoption of a Constitution it was defeated, the vote standing 4,219 for and 5,009 against it. The Territory at that time had a population of about 25,000. In the year following another vote upon the adoption of the Constitution resulted in its favor. The way then seemed clear. A Legislature was elected, State Senators and a Representative chosen, and, having complied with the requirements of the Enabling act, a prayer for admission went forward to Washington. Unfortunately, a provision interdicting the right of suffrage to any other than white persons was one of the features of the new Constitution, and this defeated it. At every subsequent session of Congress up to 1874 efforts for admission were renewed. Under her Territorial condition Colorado has had seven Governors, five of whom now have their homes in Denver, and are prominently identified with railroads, mines, and other enterprises. The present Territorial officers, all of whom are recent appointees, are as follows: Governor, John L. Routt; Secretary, John W. Jenkins; Marshal, C. C. Tompkins; Surveyor General, T. B. Searight.

From the first organization of Colorado Territory in 1862, every delegate to Congress, every Legislature, and every important official has been Republican, until last year a Democrat was elected to Congress. This was due not to any change of politics, but came merely as a result of the unfortunate political feud which, during 1873 and 1874, raged very bitterly in the Republican Party. It began when, in answer to a strong petition from citizens of the Territory in the Spring of 1873, Elbert, an old resident, was appointed Governor in place of McCook, and culminated a few months afterward when McCook came to the top again and displaced Elbert. Each had his strong adherents, and the Republican Party throughout the Territory was split into two bitter factions. The nomination of Bromwell who was supposed to sympathize with McCook, for Delegate to Congress, threw a large part of the Elbert faction over to the support of Patterson, the Democratic candidate, but led the greater portion to stay at home. The result was a Democratic majority of over 2,000. But this political feud is now at an end. An entirely new set of officers, from Governor down, are at the helm. McCook has disappeared from Colorado politics, and Elbert is taking a Summer jaunt in Europe. Meanwhile, all differences being healed, the old leaders are co-operating with the new, and preparations for the coming political contest now go forward. At a recent meeting of the Republican Central Committee to confer on party plans, it was decided that in the preliminary work of electing delegates to frame a State Constitution no party lines be drawn, but that the Democrats be invited to join in sending the best men. This overture, however, was rejected at a Democratic convention a few days ago. So it seems from the start party lines are to be strictly drawn, and from now until Colorado finally takes her place at the thirty-eighth State there will be a warm fight for the political supremacy. This is particularly noteworthy from the fact that Colorado will have a voice in the next Presidential election.

One prominent Democratic paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, takes the case considerately to heart, and states that the admission of the "rotten borough," as it is pleased to term Colorado, was effected by the "imperialist party" simply to hold the balance of power in the next Presidential election, which may be so close as to throw the choice of President into the House of Representatives, where each State will have one vote. With thirty-seven States nineteen would be a majority, but with one State added it would require twenty for a majority. The Democrats, at the time the Colorado State bill passed, claimed nineteen States. There was nothing to spare on either side, but the Republicans have now one chance the best.

By the terms of the Enabling act, Colorado will date her admission into the Union July 4, 1876. Some facts regarding the "Centennial State" are therefore in order. She is both old and new; old, because traditions of the grand expedition under the Spanish Captain Coranada, who explored this region as far back as 1540, and found gold, formed settlements and built towns, are to this day related by many of the old settlers; new, because her existence under organization and laws began only in the Fall of 1859, and almost her entire population and development have been secured since the advent of railroads in 1870.

There were no towns until after the Pike's Peak gold flurry of 1858-'9, when people began to scrimp and shift, and gather into communities to solve the question of "bread and beef." It was this necessity that started up various industries. At the same time all that country south of the Arkansas had for centuries been dotted here and there with Mexican plazas, ruled over by Spanish lords of flock and field. The American element in Colorado has from the first been full of grit and enterprise. The Fifty-niners who rank as "old settlers," never doubted that a bright future awaited their chosen country; and those who have settled in during subsequent years have shared this faith and enthusiasm. Colorado covers a good deal of ground. Except Texas it is the largest State, and equals all of New-England and New-York. It is divided into twenty-five counties. The present population, from careful estimates just made, appears to be about 140,000. The assessed valuation is $44,478,806.

There is always throughout the Summer a floating population of about 10,000 in the Territory, and the balance of the year half as many. So in making an estimate of population, 150,000 would not be far from right. The increase of permanent settlers in a year past has been about 25,000. This has gone to swell the towns and mining camps. The farm population has not gained much, if anything at all, due largely to the failure of crops last year and the partial destruction of the early crops this year. But the largest accessions have been to the mining regions, and this industry is showing a rapid gain.

What there is in Colorado to invite and sustain such a population is a question that causes some doubt, and requires answer. While the fame of its climate is drawing thousands of invalids every year, the most of whom make it their permanent home the varied resources of the Territory have proved so rich as to offer great inducements to labor and capital. The pursuits which most of the people outside of the large towns follow, are mining, stock raising, farming, and manufactures. Mining is chiefly for gold, silver, and coal. How well this pursuit is rewarded may be seen from the results of the past year:

Gold	$2,102,487	Coal	1,600,000
Silver	3,086,023		
Total			$6,788,510

Add to this the product of copper, lead, salt &c., $325,000, and it makes the results of mining in Colorado for 1874, $7,113,510. This exceeds the total product of Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and New-Mexico for the last year, and is more than $1,000,000 in excess of that of Utah.

Stock raising is an important and growing industry. Large herds of Texas cattle are every season driven northward into the Territory to fatten on its grasses. Much attention has been paid to the importation of blooded stock, and to the bringing of the live stock to a superior grade. There are many herds feeding in the parks and on the plains, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 head each. Sheep are also herded in vast numbers, chiefly in the southern part of the Territory, and two herds of 10,000 each, besides several smaller ones, are now in the vicinity of Denver, ready for the market. The wool product is sought for by Eastern buyers and factorymen, who have their agents here to buy it up. The total assessed valuation of cattle last year was $4,750,000, and of sheep, $525,000. The annual wool product exceeds 2,000,000.

Farming while attended the past year with the same losses that have afflicted Kansas and Nebraska, and requiring at all times the care attendant upon irrigation, yet has always been a profitable pursuit. The product of grain, vegetables, and small fruits is not only sufficient to supply the home demand, but to a considerable extent that from the surrounding territories. The value of farm and garden products during the past five years has averaged $4,250,00 each year.

The manufacture of lumber has attained some importance. The pineries of the divide, where there are about twenty mills, send annually to Denver over 12,000,000 feet, and large quantities to other towns. There are also numerous other mills in the headwaters of the Arkansas, Big Thompson, Coche a la Poudre, and at other points. The annual product throughout the territory is 30,000,000 feet, worth $775,000.

The collection of internal revenue taxes in Colorado last year exceeded $65,000, being forty per cent. of the aggregate for the nine Territories. These collections were equal to those of any two Territories except Utah, and to any three except Utah and Montana. The combined collections of Arizona, Dakota, New-Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming are barely equal to those of Colorado. We exceed Nevada by $12,000, Oregon by $18,000, and Vermont by $8,000. While Colorado contributes this liberal revenue to the general Government, she draws the least of any Territory for her support, as the following statement for 1874 will show: Colorado, $48,351 08; Montana, $60,653 34; Arizona, $57,269 96; Dakota, $53,522 24; Idaho, $57,520 44; New-Mexico, $58,848 08; Utah, $50,896 08; Washington, $59,832 79; Wyoming, $48,36878.

That all parts of Colorado are settling up rapidly may be seen from the fact that there are fifty-six organized towns, besides over 100 small settlements, and about 220 post offices. The largest places, with the present population, are: Denver, 22,000; Pueblo, 5,500; South Pueblo, 2,000; Central City, 3,500; Black Hawk, 2,000; Georgetown, 3,200; Boulder, 3,000; Greeley, 2,500; Evans, 1,500; Longmont, 1,200; Del Norte, 2,200; Trinidad, 2,000; Golden, 1,800; Canon City, 1,500; Erie, 800; Caribou, 600; Gold Hill, 750; Fort Collins, 1,200; Fairplay, 500; Colorado Springs, 3,500; Nederland, 300; West Las Animas, 450.

All parts of the Territory are easily reached by rail or stage. There are six railroads centring at Denver. The Colorado Central gives access to Golden, Central, Black Hawk, Boulder, Longmont, and by its stage and freighting connections to Georgetown, Gold Hill, Caribou, and Sunshine, furnishing an outlet for the farm and mine product, and access to the chief pleasure resorts. The Kansas Pacific runs east and west from the borders of the Territory to the foot-hills, and thence northward to Cheyenne, with its spurs from Kit Carson to Fort Lyon on the Arkansas, and from Denver to the Erie coal mines and Boulder. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad passes through Colorado Springs and Pueblo to Cañon City, and its southern extension will soon reach Trinidad, near the New-Mexico borders. The cattle, wool, and lumber interests are well accommodated by this line. The Denver, South Park and Pacific Road, now in operation to Morrison Springs, will shortly be extended to Fairplay and the South Park country. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Line will reach a connection with the Kansas Pacific at West Las Animas, on the Arkansas next month, and is being graded to Pueblo, 100 miles to the west, which point they expect to reach in October. To the 667 miles of railway now in operation there will be added 150 during the present year. While nearly every place of any note in the Territory is thus provided with rail facilities, stage lines penetrate to every hamlet and camp. There are two telegraph lines, the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific, reaching in every direction.

There are now published six daily and thirty-eight weekly newspapers, besides monthlies and annuals. There are eleven national and twenty-five private banks, with a combined capital of over a million and a half of dollars. All the towns and villages are supplied with the requisite stores, dealers, and professional men.

There is an excellent school system. From late reports it appears that the number of school districts in this Territory is 300; the number of schools in operation, 275; number of first-class school buildings, 160; number of pupils enrolled in all the schools, 11,500. An annual school tax is levied, amounting to about three and a third mills, besides special taxes in each district. The schools are free, without distinction of race or color. There are numerous academies, seminaries, colleges, private, classical, normal, and business schools, presided over by first-class teachers.

All religious denominations are represented. In Denver there are twenty churches, and in other large towns from two to six. There is a divinity school in operation at Golden. Seminaries under Episcopal, Methodist, and Catholic societies are established.

Thus it will be seen that the "Centennial State" has rich mines, profitable farms, fat herds, an intelligent and thrifty population, and all the elements of a rapid and substantial growth.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

A CURIOUS CALL FROM A VERY MODEST COMMITTEE FOR A MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS IN AUGUST.

The subjoined call has been issued for a "National Industrial Convention" in Indianapolis in August next:

"There are times in the growth of a nation when it is quite necessary for the masses to revert to the principles on which society is based. There are unmistakable evidences that this time is upon this country now. Designing men may contrive ingenious arguments, but we cannot be persuaded to believe that things are in their natural course, when the national wealth is rapidly increasing, and the producers of that wealth are growing poorer. Why the continued depressed condition of agriculture? Why are the enterprising manufacturers of the great staples compelled to run their establishments on limited time on one hand, and on the other so many strikes among their operators, for higher and living wages? Why has the stream of emigration begun to reverse its natural course, and to flow back to the Old World? Why, with our unlimited capacity, is foreign trade against us? Why does our shipping, which formerly competed with the great naval powers for the carrying trade of the world, now languish in our own ports? Why such continuous fluctuations in our financial affairs, when they rest on a basis that cannot be shaken? All this results from the want of proper legislation. Again, the rapid progress in official corruption must be checked. This evil is assuming fearful proportions—more fearful because confined to no one party. By this alone can our liberty be overthrown. Statesmanship, wealth, and military power cannot preserve our freedom, but virtue alone is the sheet-anchor of our safety. God has made it so. A republic is in a fearful condition when the masses, with their eyes open to national decay, fold their arms in despair of a remedy, or are more wedded to party than to patriotism. Of all nations, those that have lost their liberties are the most miserable. Who so much interested in having wholesome laws, and an honest and economical administration of Government as the great industrial classes that build up and preserve nations? Hence, the undersigned committee, appointed for this purpose at the annual session of the Industrial Convention of Virginia and North Carolina, held at Petersburg, Va., in November, 1874, having maturely considered the subject, and having consulted wise and good men in every section of this great country, respectfully and most earnestly request the classes aforesaid, in the United States, to send delegates to the proposed convention.

1. County Conventions to meet on Saturday, the 23d day of July, or earlier if practicable, to select delegates to District Conventions.

2. Each District Convention, (one in every Congressional District,) to meet on Thursday, the 15th of July, to elect a delegate to the National Convention, and an alternate to attend in case of failure of the delegate.

3. The National Convention to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

The object of the convention being to afford the classes named an opportunity for a free and untrammeled interchange of views as to what their interests may require, and in view of the fact that up to this time the committee have been particular to consult gentlemen of all political opinions, it is very desirable that these delegates should be selected without regard to political parties. It is gratifying, after a long and laborious canvass of this subject, to believe, from representations made to the committee by gentlemen in all sections, and of both political parties, that the classes with whose welfare the prosperity of the country is most intimately connected, will, by proper delegates, on that occasion join in one common effort for the common good of a common country.

Fellow-citizens, the opportunity for great good, both to yourselves and to your country, is before you. Will you accept it? Permit us to conjure you not to allow petty objections, coming from whatever source they may, to prevent you from thoroughly considering this matter on its merits. Objections will come—expect this—but any man, whatever may be his profession, is your enemy, who would prevent you from learning and maintaining your rights. It may be proper for the committee to state this movement has no connection with any other organization, is outside of both political parties, and has no secrecy. And further, that the substance of this paper is based on the advice and suggestions of gentlemen of other and widely remote portions of the country. The committee beg to say further that nothing but a conviction of the importance of this matter, and the fact that no other method presented itself whereby it could be brought before the public in a responsible way, could overcome their disinclination to allow so much publicity to their names. In submitting the matter the committee feel relieved of further responsibility, but in order to give some consistency to the movement it might be well to communicate to the Chairman of the committee, at Milton, Caswell County, N. C., the names of delegates and of all alternates, and other matters of importance.

LEWIS E. HARVIE,
STITH BOLLING,
W. E. HINTON, JR.,
JOHN R. WINSTON, Chairman,
Committee.

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending June 26:

New-England.—Name changed—Athol Depot, Worcester County, Mass., to Athol.

New-York.—Offices Established—Boyntonville, Rensselaer County, Charles M. Todd, Postmaster; Howardville, Oswego County, Sheldon P. Boorn, Postmaster; Pierce's, Monroe County, Eoen Pierce, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Thomas W. W. Washburne, Bouckville, Madison County; Israel Shear, Coeymand Hollow, Albany County; Almon H. Keach, Cook's Corners, Franklin County; Daniel Baldwin, East Schuyler, Herkimer County; Stephen P. Mason, Gilbert's Mills, Oswego County; David Bishop, Kiskatom, Greene Couney; Fletcher Hertz, Larchmont, Westchester County; G. L. Lewis, Prospect Station, Chautauqua County; Bradford A. Fisk, Unadilla Centre, Otsego County; Alonzo P. Cooper, Valley Falls, Rensselaer County.

New Jersey.—Office Established—Ringwood, Passaic County; Joseph L. Cunningham, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Edward S. Idell, Hartford, Burlington County; Hiram Hulse, McCainsville, Morris County; Zadock M. Briggs, Ocean Port, Monmouth County; Norman Dunn, Scotch Plain, Union County; A. C. Townley, Union's, Union County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—James Kirkley, Leipsic, Kent County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Fishertown, Bedford County, Uriah Blackburn, Postmaster; Hooversville, Somerset County, George Hoover, Postmaster; Valley Point, Huntingdon County, Jacob R. Hegil, Postmaster. Discontinued—Hummel's Wharf, Snyder County; Lenox, Susquehanna County; Newhart's, Northampton County. Postmasters appointed—William T. Magill, Buffalo, Washington County; John G. Deffinbaugh, Cook's Mill, Bedford County; Willoughby Kern, East Texas, Lehigh County; James S. Hillman, Hope Church, Allegheny County; Ross T. Handrick, Lawsville Centre, Susquehanna County; William H. McCright, Willet, Indiana County.

TWEED'S BAIL.

The motion for a vacation of the order of arrest in the $6,000,000 civil suit against Tweed, or a reduction of the $3,000,000 bail, will be heard in the Supreme Court to-day at 11 A. M.

Get rid of one cold before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious lung complaint, before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an effective cure for coughs and colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchia.—*Advertisement.*

If a Window or Door of Your House is opened by a burglar while you are asleep, HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, will notify you of the fact and alarm the burglar. No family can afford to be without it.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Thousands of the sick and suffering have been made strong and healthy by the Peruvian Syrup.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Neat, Serviceable Boots and Shoes $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

EVSTAPHIEVE—EARLE.—On Thursday, June 24, at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., by Rev. C. B. Brewster, Mr. A. A. EVSTAPHIEVE, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Mrs. SARAH W. EARLE, of Rye. No cards.

TOWER—DUNN.—June 10, 1875, at the residence of George Palmer, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., CHARLES B. TOWER, of Hinsdale, Mass., to MARY L. DUNN.

DIED.

BURDICK.—On the 26th inst., MARY LUCINDA, only child of Nathan L. and Lucinda S. Burdick, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 308 West 58th st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Nyack for interment.

DOWNE.—On Sunday, the 27th inst., aged 27 years, ABBIE H., wife of Henry Downe.

See Tuesday's papers for funeral notice.

DOMINICK.—WILLIAM G. DOMINICK, aged 67, late of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDMONSTONE.—On Friday, June 25, CHARLES EDMONSTONE, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Monroe st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HARDENBROOK.—On Friday, 25th inst., at noon, JOHN S. HARDENBROOK, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., on Monday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

HALL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, June 26, SARA C. HALL, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Mortimer G. Hall, No. 522 Adams av., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M.

LANE.—On Thursday, June 24, GEORGE M. LANE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church, Cranford, N. J., on Monday, June 28, at 2:30 o'clock.

Maquoketa (Iowa) papers, please copy.

LORD.—On Sunday, June 27, BLANCHE V. LORD, wife of Perez Gil Lord, and daughter of the late Dr. A. Sidney Doane, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., at early dawn of June 24, EMMA ROSS, wife of Johnson Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on College av., at 2:30 o'clock, on Monday, June 28, without further notice.

MURPHY.—On Sunday, June 27, ELLA LOUISE, youngest daughter of Robert H. G. and Sophronia E. Murphy, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 409 Cumberland st., Brooklyn.

PELL.—At Salzburg, Austria, Friday, June 25, FREDERICK PELL, youngest son of James Duane Pell, in the 30th year of his age.

TIFFANY.—At Flushing, Friday, June 25, of diphtheria, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, only son of Lyman and Sarah Tiffany, in the 12th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, Lawrence st., Flushing, on Monday, at 10:45 A. M. Boats leave Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 9:45, connecting with Flushing and North Side Railroad, returning at 12 M.

WATERS.—At Hempstead, Long Island, June 27, GEORGE GILFERT WATERS, aged 56 years, son of the late Talman J. Waters, of New-York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, the 26th inst., CATHARINE, wife of John R. White, and daughter of John Keyser.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on the 25th inst., MARY A., widow of the late John Wright, aged 47 years, 3 months, and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th av. and 14th st., on Monday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, creates great consternation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them.

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciatingly painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, Mr. R. Guerror's collection of paintings by ancient and modern Spanish masters. To be sold by auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 4 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

WHEN THE BREATH IS VITIATED FROM sour stomach MILK OF MAGNESIA sweetens it by overcoming the acidity which caused the contamination. Dyspepsia and all its harassing symptoms are speedily relieved by this admirable corrective. All druggists sell it.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, large sale of household furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Clothing, &c.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC!—"MARCH Triomphale," Rud. Aronson. 40c.; "Sleigh-ride Galop," 50c.; "Two Orphans" Waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" March, 75c.; "Firm Step" March, 30c.; "Embarrassment," Andante, 30c.; "One Hundred Years Ago," vocal march, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, July 26, there were no public auctions consummated. The Supreme Court foreclosure sale by James M. Miller of a house with lot on East Thirteenth street, west of Second avenue, was adjourned to July 10. The business of the past week calls for no special mention, the market having been dull and inactive, and the transactions confined almost entirely to sales of a legal character. The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 26, amounts to $214,002 as against $368,320, the figures of the previous week. We desire to call attention to the auction sale by Mr. George H. Scott, of forty-one choice lots, comprising most of the block bounded by First avenue and avenue A, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, which will take place at the Exchange, on Wednesday next. For further particulars see advertisement in the auction column.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

This Day, (Monday,) June 28.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 24 by 99, No. 327 Seventh avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Twenty-eighth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, one plot of land, 124 by 100, on Forrest avenue, north-west corner of Wall street, Eltona, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. V. R. Van Wyck, Esq., Referee, of building, with 1 30-100 acres of land, on Jersey City and Bergen Point plank-road, adjoining the property of Hartman Vreeland, in the township of Bayonne, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

Tuesday, June 29.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of the two six-story brick buildings and stores with lots, each 24.3 by 70, Nos. 83 and 85 First avenue, north-west corner of Fifth street; also a similar house, with plot 30 by 48.6, No. 345 East Fifth street, 70 feet west of First avenue; also a similar house, with lot 25 by 97, No. 343, adjoining above; also a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 50 by 100, known as No. 137 on map of Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, 275 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block bounded by Eleventh and Riverside avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets. Also, a similar sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 26 by 54 by 25.3 by 55, on Cornelia street, south side, 277.5 feet east of Herring street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of one two-story brick house, (front,) one five-story brick building, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 Mulberry street, east side, between Hester and Grand streets.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of brick dwelling, out-buildings, with six acres of land, on Livingston avenue and the Highland turnpike, extending through to the Hudson River at Greenburg, formerly Dobb's Ferry, together with the water front on the same. Those who desire to secure a desirable suburban residence should not fail to attend this sale.

By J. P. Foley & Co., at Westchester, N. Y., on the ground, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale, under the direction of Oliver Bryan, 300 lots on the line of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad, bounded by Westchester and Eastchester roads, Stony Brook, and Westchester Creek. This sale should attract attention, for the property is at present valuable, and for the future promises excellent returns as an investment.

Wednesday, June 30.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. W. Greene, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, No. 23 East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison avenue.

By George H. Scott, peremptory sale, under the direction of Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, attorneys, of four lots 25 by 95, on First avenue, north-east corner of One Hundredth street; eight lots, forming a plot, in size 201.10 by 93, on Avenue A, west side, between One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets; seventeen lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, north side, 93 feet west of Avenue A, and twelve lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and First street, 93 feet west of Avenue A.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 25 feet front, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 310 feet east of Third avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 50 by 142, on Third street, north side, 97.5 feet west of Fordham avenue.

Thursday, July 1.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot 16.8 by 100.4 on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue; also, a similar sale, Hanson C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 19.8 by 80 on East Fiftieth street, north-east corner of First avenue, and one lot 20.5 by 77.11 on First avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Fiftieth street; also, a similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James S. Merram, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street. Also Executor's sale to close estate of John H. McCunn, deceased, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 14.8 by 100, No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. Lease has ten years to run; ground rent, $93 75 per annum.

Friday, July 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, of the five-story marble-front building known as the "Grand Opera-house," with plot 113 4 by 95 by 63 by 180 by 74.4 by 198 by 29 by 75, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, together with the right of entrance from Twenty-fourth street; also, a similar sale, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 21 by 55, No. 308 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 154 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, a similar sale, Charles Knox, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 19.4 by 142.4, No. 331 West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25.9 by 52.4 by 78 by 24.9 by 19, No. 128 Delancey street, north side, 26 feet west of Norfolk street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 99.11 on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

Saturday, July 3.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 18 Forsyth street, east side, between Division and Bayard streets; also, a right, title, and interest in a lease of the above, dated May 1, 1870, for twenty-one years.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Englewood Cliff, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one house, with plot, fronting on the Hudson River, known as the property of L. W. Leeds.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 25.

Hillside st., centre line, runs s. e. 391.11 ft. to 11th av., thence n. e. 151.11 ft., thence n. w. 289 ft. to Hillside st., thence s. w. 168.5 ft.; E. & L. & M. Waitzfelder to A. Backer	$6,000
Jackson st., n. e. corner Front, 26x75; R. C. Beamish, Referee, to J. Hadden and W. Winans (Mortgage $16,000)	250
Oak st., n. s., Nos. 30 and 32; 30.8x139.6; J. Falk to J. Perl	30,000
Tompkins st., w. s. 175 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100; J. W. Waterbury to L. Waterbury	10,000
39th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; J. D. Malone to D. Malone	13,000
50th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x29.10; 50th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 75x21; interior lot, centre line, between 49th and 50th sts., 75x76.9x75x67.7; Jacob Wagner to Martin Karl	30,000
54th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x100.5; H. G. Meeker, Referee, to F. Mayer	22,000
61st st., n. s., 101.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Executors of Henry Leger to S. Scheuer	18,800
61st st., n. s., 122.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Executors of Henry Leger to R. White	18,800
61st st., n. s., 143.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Executors of Henry Leger to B. Kuppenheimer	18,800
61st st., n. s., 206.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Executors of Henry Leger to Sophia, wife of A. Rotholz	18,700
61st st., n. s., 227.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Executors of Henry Leger to Bertha, wife of S. S. Stein	18,600
113th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11; F. R. and Charles, Jr., and L. L. Condert to James Keenan	3,500
125th st., s. s., 490 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.11; W. Stevens to J. H. Colby	12,000
130th st., s. s., 147 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x99.11; Executors of Henry Leger to S. Bing, Jr., and B. Kuppenheimer	3,150
Lexington av., w. s. 40.5 ft. n. of 62d st., 20x80; Executors of Henry Leger to Anna O'Sullivan	17,000
Lexington av., e. s., 160 ft. n. of 61st st.; Executors of Henry Leger to Herman Schuerer	17,000
Lexington av., e. s., 140.5 ft. n. of 61st st.; Executors of Henry Leger to J. B. Guttenberg	17,100
Lexington av., n. w. corner of 85th st., 41.8x102.2; 85th st., s. s., 296.10 ft. e. of 4th av., 40.11x102; John Fettretch to Martha McIntosh	25,000
Central av., e. s., adjoining Frederick Schrader's land, 125x390.8; Elizabeth, wife of James Neil, to A. H. Rauffus	4,500
Post av., s. w. corner of Hawthorne st., 200x100; Hawthorne st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Post av., 50x150; E. and L. and M. Waitzfelder to A. Backer	4,000
3d av., n. w. corner of 108th st., 25.5x100; Executrix of W. H. Raynor to D. W. Webrenberg	9,250
5th av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 85th st., 25x100; J. Q. Preble to E. H. Balch	35,000
5th av., e. s., 26.6 ft. s. of 84th st., 25x100; same to same	35,000
9th av., s. e. corner of 60th st., 75.5x100; W. S. Keiley to P. F. Magnan and F. Martin	60,000
10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 50x75; 10th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 25x100; Isidor Falk to Isidor Perl	72,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A COTtage, with modern improvements, situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, and first-class neighborhood; convenient to horse or steam cars; only twenty minutes from 42d st., Grand Central Depot. Apply to JAMES S. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE three-story brown-stone house, high stoop, No. 134 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway, splendid location; in excellent condition. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

The sale of the "Cherokee Strip Lands" in Kansas, advertised to be sold under sealed bids, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of act of Congress May 11, 1872, has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, been suspended for the present, on account of the financial depression in that section resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers.

Further notice will be given of the date when proposals for the lands will again be received.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner, G. L. O.
WASHINGTON D. C. June 9, 1875.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy. For particulars apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE hour from New-York, and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood; photographs at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale, at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LET EVERY MAN OWN REAL ESTATE

Peremptory Sale of Forty-one Lots.

GEO. HOBART SCOTT, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe, and Fowler, Attorneys,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, M.,

The property comprising most of the block bounded by 1st av., East River, and 100th and 101st sts.

THESE LOTS WILL IN FIVE YEARS BE SURROUNDED BY HOUSES AND HAVE QUADRUPLED IN VALUE. THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO GET CHEAP LOTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

NO RESERVE.

Terms easy. For particulars and maps apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st., or to the attorneys, Drexel Buildings, Wall st., New-York.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS:
ADJOINING THE
PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
325 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON RIVER.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, Real Estate and Loan Brokers,
No. 12 Pine st., New-York.
Will sell at auction, at 2 P. M., on the premises,
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,
A HANDSOME
RESIDENCE
ON THE BLUFFS.
TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL FINE BUILDING SITES.
Also a number of
ELIGIBLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED PLOTS
In the park, adjoining the hotel, and on the immediate Palisade front.

The location of this property is without doubt the most picturesque in the vicinity of New-York. A perpendicular elevation of from three to four hundred feet above the river affords magnificent and extended views, entirely overlooking the City of New-York and fifty miles of the surrounding country.

An unusual opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.

Illustrated maps and passage tickets now ready.

Steamer Pleasant Valley will leave foot of Canal st., North River, at 1 o'clock, stopping at 24th st. at 1:10.

Full particulars to be had of the auctioneers.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 12 Pine st.,
(Equitable Building,) New-York.

J. R. FOLEY, Auctioneer.
GRAND AUCTION SALE
On the premises,
at
WESTCHESTER.
Under the direction of Oliver Bryan, on
TUESDAY, June 29,
of
300 BUILDING LOTS,
the property of S. L. Haight, on the line of the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, adjoining the depot. Streets and avenues laid out ready for building.
FREE EXCURSIONS
to the ground on day of sale.
Free tickets, maps, and circulars at office of
OLIVER BRYAN,
No. 229 Broadway.
Or
J. R. FOLEY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 2,286 3d av., near 124th st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, we shall sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1875, if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the "Monumental Hotel" and a lot adjoining, the whole comprising 88 3-12 feet on Grace st. and 163 4-12 feet on 9th st., opposite to St. Paul's Church on the former and to the Capitol square on the latter.

Terms—One-fifth cash, the balance in equal installments of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, and 60 months, with interest payable half-yearly on the deferred installments, to be secured by separate negotiable notes for each payment of principal and interest; title retained until all the purchase money and interest is paid, when a conveyance will be decreed.

Further information, if desired, will be furnished on application to either of the undersigned.
WILLIAM GREEN,
A. L. BOULWARE,
J. L. APPERSON, Auctioneer. Commissioners.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, Office No. 6 Pine st.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of McKeon & Smyth, the valuable property situated on the northwest corner of 5th st. and 1st av., and known as Nos. 83 and 85 1st av., and Nos. 343 and 345 5th st., adjoining the corner; all six-story first-class stores and dwellings, in splendid condition; all well rented; vaults under the side-walks; sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON RIVER—To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property comprises six acres of land, with the first-class brick dwelling erected thereon. The house contains all modern improvements, has wide piazzas front and rear, and is suitable for a Winter or Summer residence, or for a hotel or college. The land extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, with water grant on the same. The place is supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, garden, &c.; also large stable and carriage-house, and is about five minutes' walk from the depot. The location and neighborhood are unrivaled. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine street.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR PLACE.

TO LET—Four-story and basement house, near Broadway, in central location; house, without store, $1,300; house, with store, $1,800.

TO LET—Banking room and offices in first-class building, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place; fine location for book and stationery business.

FOR SALE—At Fordham Park, lots and plots on the installment plan; money advanced to erect buildings, &c.

TO LET—No. 25 Clinton place, basement; also, third floor and attic. Rent low.

TO LET—No. 8 Union square, one of the finest lodge-rooms in the City, 25x55, with extension of 55 feet. Rent low.

TO LET—No. 7 Clinton place, first floor store; also, store in basement suitable for grocery.

TO LET—No. 11 Clinton place, first floor store; suitable for tailor or piano business.

TO LET—No. 13 Clinton place, saloon parlor; suited for a modiste.

A FEW EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE centrally located furnished and unfurnished houses, left over from May, to lease low; bargains. Offices, No. 1 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS, two months or longer; fine lawns, fruit and shade, garden, horse, and carriage; rent moderate. YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH.—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON Ocean av., handsomely furnished, to rent low; nine bed-rooms, laundry, ice-house, (filled,) stable, &c. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED HIGH-BASEMENT house in perfect order, No. 41 East 28th st., near 4th av. Apply to the owner, No. 128 East 22d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av., may be found a large number of first-class servants, viz.: real professed cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, and girls for general housework, both Protestant and Catholic; also, waiters, coachmen, and gardeners.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations; young girls and those lately landed.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, REMOVED TO NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, CORNER 33D ST.—Select servants, all nationalities, also colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF COMPETENT AND trustworthy German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A WELL-EDUCATED AMERICAN GIRL offers her services in a family; a good home of more consideration than salary. Inquire at Free Training Schools, No. 39 East 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; is very tidy; perfectly obliging and willing, and a girl to make herself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quiet and orderly about her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and washing or waiting; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; best City references. Call at No. 50 West 55th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; refers to her present employer. Call at No. 51 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 19th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By two German Protestant young women, a place in City or country; the former is an excellent family cook; understands meat and pastry; the latter an excellent laundress and experienced chamber-maid; undoubted reference from last employers. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard and do all the nicest kind of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; highest testimonials as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
Male and female,
for every capacity,
of all nationalities, at
ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish the very best reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman; is an excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, nice soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and will assist in washing; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands her business; will be found trustworthy and obliging; will assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 446 West 29th st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the depot.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN "WHOM WE KNOW" AS a No. 1 family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, brown gravies, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, who can do all kinds of nice cooking, baking and desserts, for an elderly couple; no menial work; excellent recommendations; City or country. Call for this week at No. 209 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook; would take charge of a house in the absence of the family for the Summer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED woman; good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-work; for City or country; with good references. Seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH SEVeral years' City recommendations; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a steady, reliable woman; for hotel or Summer boarding-house or steamboat; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN; only leaves her employer on account of going to the country; is a very economical cook, and is competent. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN, WHO is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City reference; three years in last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a reliable cook and chamber-maid, either in City or country; chamber-maid is also an excellent waitress and seamstress; best of reference; both now engaged. Call or address No. 75 East 61st st.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU, OR FIRST-class French cook, who thoroughly understands her duties; equal to a man in hot, cold, and pastries and desserts of all kinds; has the best of reference. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; wishes to go to the country; good references. Apply at present employer's, No. 25 North Washington square.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN, WHO IS a thorough cook and excellent baker; will also assist with coarse washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EITHER CITY or country; best City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 135 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 57 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 108 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is perfectly competent to take entire charge of a kitchen; good City reference. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., Intelligence Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French, English, and American cooking; best of references. Can be seen, from 9 till 1 o'clock, at No. 153 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—A VERY GOOD COOK, LAUNDRESS, and chamber-maid; guaranteed. Can be seen at Free Training Schools, No. 39 East 10th st.

COLORED HELP.—FIRST-CLASS COOKS FOR Summer resorts; laundresses, chamber-maids, waiters for every capacity, at JOHNSON'S AGENCY, No. 153 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker; will go out by the day or week; has all the new styles; $2 per day. Inquire at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few engagements in families by the day, or would do work at home. Address No. 54 Lexington av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—HAVING FINISHED HER ENgagements in the City wants engagements in the country; understands family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson machine; first-class City reference. Call at No. 61 4th av., opposite A. T. Stewart's.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the week or month. Address C. T., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1 257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. T., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements, by day or week; all the latest patterns; perfect fit. Address A. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at short notice and moderate prices. Call at No. 259 6th av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER-HOUSES, &c., promptly supplied with reliable servants, male and female. Call at JACQUIN'S BUREAU, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish person as excellent house-keeper and useful companion; could superintend the cooking and marketing; is fully competent and trustworthy. Call for three days at No. 5 West 15th st., near 5th av., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl for general work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; speaks English; keeps her places by faithful attendance to work; honest and sober; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, or cook, wash, and iron in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 322 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is a good family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to help with chamber-work, if required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent references from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, between 8th and 9th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; fully understands her business; starching, polishing, &c.; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman with superior testimonials from the last employer; would like to take care of small or grown children and do sewing; understands her duties thoroughly; City or country. Inquire for A. M. at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman who is kind and attentive to children; is also a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIable, competent Protestant person to take care of children; can do all kinds of sewing by hand and machine. Call at No. 23 East Washington place, present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO take care of children, do light chamber work, or wait on a lady; country preferred; has traveled in Europe; six years' City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 94 5th av., near 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE TO MIND children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country with an American family; good reference. Call at No. 1,409 Broadway, corner 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN doing general housework in a private family or take care of children; City references. Call at No. 404 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GOOD NATURED SWEDISH Protestant young woman; can furnish good testimonials from her last employer; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; can cut and fit; understands her business thoroughly; is a good hair-dresser; will go to the country or travel with a lady; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A respectable girl as seamstress, lady's maid, and take care of growing children; is a good operator on sewing-machine, and understands cutting and fitting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS — WAITRESS. — BY A LADY for her seamstress and her waitress; the seamstress is an English Protestant woman, capable of all kinds of sewing by hand or machine; the waitress is a reliable, competent girl. Call at No. 12 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS solicits engagements by the day, week, or month; cuts, fits, operates, and can bring her own machine; has excellent reference. Call or address 433 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day; operates on different sewing-machines; can assist at dress-making. Address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; would like to make a few more engagements by the week or month; good City reference. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID, OR NURSE.—By a young woman, a place in either capacity; is a first-class waitress, a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; also understands the care of small or grown children; unexceptionable testimonials; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls; one as waitress, the other as chamber-maid, or would go seperate as chamber-maid and waitress in the country. Call or address present employer, No. 16 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would do chamber-work; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, well recommended; she is a capable waitress; very tidy; quick in her movements. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who will do chamber-work; is equal to a man in her services, and has good City references; will go to the country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place in the country for her waitress, who has lived with her some time, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No 17 West 9th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS FOR the country. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 14 West 29th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing, ladies' or gentlemen's, at her own house, or go out by the day; good City reference. Call all week at No. 555 2d av., second floor back.

WASHING. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; satisfaction guaranteed; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 123 West 31st st., Gilbert.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS SOLICits gents' and families' washing; done up in first-class style, mending and darning, at $1 per dozen. Address Laundress, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

$500 WILL BE GIVEN BY A GENTLEMAN with good references, for a position in a bank or stock-broker's office, with a salary from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Address BANKER, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COURIER—WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXperience in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving, would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best references from families in the City; willing to pay own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN SPEAKING ENGLISH AND French with equal facility, and bearing unexceptionable references, desires a position in an importing wholesale warehouse. Address, appointing interview, E. G. P., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c —By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty nine years; no children; man can groom, care and drive horses, milk, do plain gardening, &c.; wife is a very good cook; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE young man, aged 22 years, who can take care of and drive horses, and well accustomed to cleaning carriages and harness; can also do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care of horses; is a first-class man in every respect; is willing to make himself useful; best of City and country reference. Address S. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant, single, who thoroughly understands horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver and vegetable gardener; best City reference from last employer. Address H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged 30 years, who is a good coachman and groom; can keep carriages and harness in good order, and drive in City or country; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN in a private family; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Call or address W. M., 4 West 45th st. stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF LONG experience with the care and management of horses and carriages; best City reference. Call or address P. K., No. 12 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant married man; understands the business; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best reference. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, (married;) is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; six years with present employer. Call on or address Richard Farrell, No. 130 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, FOR HER COACHman; a Protestant; an excellent driver, and strictly temperate, and a faithful man. Address George, care Fane & Davis, No. 114 West 46th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant; good milker; country preferred. Call or address Coachman, Castle Garden, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; is a temperate man; best of City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from last employers. Call or address F. R., at Brewster's Carriage Warerooms, No. 143 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young married Scotchman; no incumbrance; can milk and do plain gardening; very best reference. Address R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can come highly recommended. Call on or address M. F., No. 111 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; City or country; best reference. Address John, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO GET A situation for her coachman, a Protestant, an excellent driver and strictly temperate and faithful man. Call or address George, care Jane C. Davis, No. 114 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend, in City or country. Can be seen at house, No. 70 West 47th st., or stable, No. 157 West 50th st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, BROUGHT UP on farms; can milk, drive, and do general hard work; he has just landed, and will go for $12 a month. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN EXperienced Swede; several years' references for honesty, sobriety, and competency; can milk and be generally useful; is a thorough groom and driver. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT incumbrances; has a general knowledge of growing hot and cold graperies; likewise a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, including the propagating of soft and hard wooded plants, laying out of grounds, and the embellishment of lawns; testimonials as to moral character unprecedented. Address W. R., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, NO incumbrance; has a practical knowledge of the culture and general management of hot and cold graperies, green-house plants, &c.; as to abilities and moral character, references unexceptionable. Address R. C., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT single man, aged 25 years, who can take charge of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER OR nurse for an invalid gentleman; has the best recommendation; country preferred. Can be seen for three days at his present employer's, 20 East 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references. Apply for Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

FORE-WOMAN WANTED, OF EXPERIENCE in the paper pattern business; must be able to write descriptions of fashions; none other need apply. No. 298 Broadway, second floor, between 12 and 2 P. M., Monday.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A PRIVATE house; one capable and willing to work; satisfactory reference required. Call at No. 716 5th av. Thursday and Friday, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS PROTestant cook; Scotch or Swede preferred. Apply with references from 10 to 5 at No. 4 East 48th st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway,

Cor. Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

At an **Election for Directors** of this company, held on the 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ENSUING YEAR, viz.:

R. Carman Combes,	Asher Taylor,
William K. Thorn,	John T. B. Maxwell,
Daniel B. Pierson,	Elisha Brooks,
John W. Amerman,	Charles A. Peck,
Samuel Raynor,	George H. Peck,
Rufus L. Todd,	J. B. Brown,
John H. Morris,	Silas Davis,
Friend P. Fitts,	Sigourney W. Fay,
L. G. Woodhouse,	Edward L. Kalbfleisch,
Joseph S. Lowrey,	Stephen R. Lesher,
James M. Shaw,	Adon Smith,
C. S. Van Norden,	Aaron Hardman,

C. C. Hastings.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, **Officers** were elected as follows:

R. CARMAN COMBES, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. S. VAN NORDEN, Assistant Vice Prest.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Assets - - - - - - $417,500 00.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed."

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., 17 Wall st.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT HAWLEY, Penn., pursuant to public notice, June 15, 1875, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN EWEN,	ISAAC L. PLATT,
WILLIAM R. GRIFFITH,	CHARLES MORGAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE L. BROWN,	GEORGE A. HOYT,

and E. JUDSON HAWLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, officers were elected as follows: JOHN EWEN, Esq., President; GEORGE A. HOYT, Esq., Vice-President; EDWIN H. MEAD, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—VIRginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana State Bonds; New-Orleans City Bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City Bonds and past due coupons, wanted by
ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

THE

Mercantile Trust Co.

OF NEW-YORK.

Capital - $2,000,000.

PRESIDENT,	VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. G. LAMBERT.	LOUIS FITZGERALD.
TREASURER,	SECRETARY,
B. F. RANDOLPH.	WILLIAM MILES.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. LAMBERT,	GEO. D. MORGAN,
H. A. HURLBUT,	JNO. AUCHINCLOSS,
WM. H. SMITH,	ROBT. MACKENZIE,
GEO. H. STUART,	JAS. M. HALSTEAD,
JAS. M. MORRISON,	HENRY B. HYDE,
H. G. MARQUAND,	RICH. IRVIN, Jr.
H. M. ALEXANDER,	DANIEL DODD,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	WILLIAM SLOANE,
EDMUND A. SMITH,	ALANSON TRASK,
WILLIAM MILES,	JOHN J. McCOOK,
B. F. RANDOLPH,	ELBERT B. MONROE

LOUIS FITZGERALD.

Offers for sale at par and accrued interest a limited number of First Mortgages

OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

The properties securing these mortgages are carefully appraised for at least double the amount loaned upon them. The titles are critically examined by the counsel of the company, and every loan is submitted to the unanimous approval of an Executive Committee of the above Board of Directors.

Each mortgage becomes the specific property of a purchaser, and is supplemented by the unqualified guarantee of the company for its punctual payment at its office in New-York.

The mortgages are in sums of five hundred dollars and upward, run for five years, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. They are prepared in a convenient and negotiable form, and may be used as collaterals.

They are especially attractive to Executors and Administrators of estates.

Facilities for the examination of each and every loan and of all the details of the business given by

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President,
IN CHARGE OF THE BOND DEPARTMENT,
Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..............................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..............................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota, and Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Companies will be held on TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Room No. 12 Parker House, to hear the report of the Committee of Investigation.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.
By order of the committee.
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, Secretary.
BOSTON, June 18, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY }
COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon. E. F. BACON, Sec.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie · $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices. 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

DRY GOODS.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

PURCHASED AND OFFERING TO-DAY,

200 Cases Leghorn Flats and Hats.

About Twelve Hundred Dozen

FINE LARGE LEGHORN FLATS, FOR SUMMER, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2. THESE GRADES ARE ABOUT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
LEGHORN HATS, 15c., 25c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
REAL NEAPOLITAN HAIR HATS at 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c. ABOUT ONE-FOURTH LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
SEA-SIDE AND COUNTRY HATS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c. UP.
TRIMMED WILLOW HATS, 25c., 50c., 65c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF HATS, 5c., 10c., 25c., UP TO $1.

CLEARING.

TRIMMED HATS, RICHLY TRIMMED, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 UP.
MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. UP.

Gents' Cashmere Hats,
$2, $2 50, $3.

PARASOLS.

NEW LINES, ALL SILK, FOR LADIES, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
TWILLED SILK, BEAUTIFULLY MOUNTED, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25, $2 75.
GENUINE PEARL HANDLES, RICH QUALITIES, $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 50.
MISSES' ALL SILK, 38c., 45c., 50c., 65c., and 75c.

FANS! FANS!!

1,500 DOZENS LARGE PAINTED FANS, 12c., sold last year at $1.
ONE HUNDRED VARIOUS STYLES, 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c.
FINER GOODS, OUR IMPORTATION, 50c., 75c., $1 to $2 50.

Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Silverware, Hat and Hair Ornaments.

WENCK'S PERFUMERY,
ALSO, LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON.

STATIONERY—FULL ASSORTMENT.
YANKEE NOTIONS—SPOOL COTTON 9c. per dozen.
LEATHER GOODS—RUSSIA, VIENNA, AND DOMESTIC SATCHELS, 50c., 65c., 85c., $1, up to $10.
POCKET-BOOKS, AND PORTMONNAIES. } 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c. UP.
TRAVELING TRUNKS FROM $1 to $30.

CORSETS--New Prices.

1,500 DOZENS at 25c., 35c., 75c., $1.
GLOVE-FITTING, $1, $1 25, $1 38.
FINER GRADES FROM $1 50 to $2 75. EXAMINE.

HOSIERY, &c.

WE OFFER A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' REGULAR-MADE HOSE at 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c., VERY CHEAP.
GAUZE VESTS FOR LADIES, 40c., 50., 60c., 75c.
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., UP.
HANDSOME LINES OF FINER GOODS.

Ribbons and Scarfs.

ALL SILK GROS GRAINS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25., 30c. NO ADVANCE.
SEVEN-INCH SASH AND RIBBONS, 25c., 30c., 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

Hat Scarfs,

30c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., 95c., UP.
THOUSANDS OF LACE AND SILK TIES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., UP.

KID GLOVES.

ONE BUTTON, ALL SHADES, 20c., 25c., 30c., and 40c.
TWO BUTTONS, NEW SHADES, 40c., 50c., 55c., 75c.

Our Own Importation.

TWO BUTTONS, "MONOGRAM," 95c. PAIR.
TWO BUTTONS, "EDWARD," BEST KIDS, $1 PAIR.

Largest Stock of Feathers and Flowers in this City to Select From.

LACES.

REAL LACES, BEADED BLONDES, BARBES, TIDIES—CHEAP.

Lace Sacques and Shawls,
$2 88, $3 25, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, UP TO $100.

BLACK CRAPES.

EXAMINE OUR 75c., 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, UP TO $5.
IMMENSE STOCK OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.

E. Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 ALLEN ST.

Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261
GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,

Invite special attention to their large and well-selected stock of

REAL AND IMITATION LACES, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
REAL BLACK GUIPURE LACES, REAL YAK LACES
REAL THREAD LACES, REAL VALENCIENNES.
POINT APPLIQUE, MALTESE, ENGLISH THREAD AND ITALIAN LACES, GUIPURE AND SPANISH NETS,

which they are offering at greatly reduced prices.

Also, to their immense stock of

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, HEMSTITCH AND TAPE BORDERS.

Novelties in MANUFACTURED LACE GOODS always on hand.

LORD & TAYLOR

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (fifteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH MILITARY tactics and English branches; two French ladies for French and drawing; one lady for English, Latin, drawing, and painting, all as resident teachers. Apply after 12 o'clock at Mrs. MITCHELL'S TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

WANTED.—BY A TEACHER ENGAGED FOR THE past year at Morris Female Institute, a few scholars to teach by the hour or otherwise. For particulars address SCHOLARS, care Rev. J. H. Gunning, Morristown, N. J.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FIRST-CLASS MUSIcian and linguist, wishes to meet with a family of refinement who would give rooms and board in exchange for one or more daily lessons, according to accommodation—country or City—immediately. Reference, Mrs. Pr. No. 310 East 15th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1875.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of BENJAMIN HICKS COCK for authority to change his name to BENJAMIN EMBREE HICKS. It appearing satisfactorily to the court from the petition of Benjamin Hicks Cock, duly verified, that there is no reasonable objection thereto, it is hereby ordered that the said Benjamin Hicks Cock be and hereby is authorized to assume the name of Benjamin Embree Hicks from and after the 25th day of July, 1875. Enter F. W. L. A copy indorsed, filed, and recorded 24 June, 1875, 11 h. 20 m. WM. WALSH, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC............SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A.M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA...WED., June 30 | ABYSSINIA.WED., July 14
*BOTHNIA...WED., July 7 | ALGERIA...WED., July 21
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.......SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, Pouzols................SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, Danre....................SATURDAY, Aug. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER..............July 3 | MOSEL...................July 17
NECKAR...........July 10 | DONAU..................July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin......................................60 gold.
Steerage..30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....................Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler.......Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper.......Wed., July 28
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..............................July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING................................July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....................................July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.................................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA....................................Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA....................................Aug. 10, at noon.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA...........Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
GULF STREAM.........................Wednesday, June 30
CHARLESTON...........................Saturday, July 3
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 2.., at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ETNA...June 26
ALPS...July 14
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ANDES...July 10
ATLAS...July 27
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO...................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...............Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK................Thursday, June 31
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO...................Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina...................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville...................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.........................20 00
First-class to Albany....................................20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE.............................THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
DENMARK..............THURSDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M. | Erin, —
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO...................................June 30, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF TOKIO..July 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. Reed.................TUESDAY, June 29
CRESCENT CITY.........................THURSDAY, July 8
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.
From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M.
SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.
CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LAUNDRIES.

NO. 258 WEST 27TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS Southern laundry; clothes done up in first-class style; particular attention paid to family washing; fluting a specialty. S. S. SMITH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

AN ELEGANT TEAM OF BLACK HORSES for sale, greatly below their value, to close an estate; also, landau and clarence nearly new, built by Wood Bros. Can be seen at private stable, East 63d st., next corner 4th av.

CHILD'S PET PONY FOR SALE.—FORTY-four inches high; blood bay; six years old; can be used by the most timid child; warranted sound and free from all vices; also, dog-cart, harness, and saddle; all in good order. Apply at stable, 161 East 28th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY HORSE, eight years old; guaranteed sound, gentle, and well gaited for the saddle, and drives perfectly in phaeton or double; is about 15 hands high. Apply at DICKEL'S Riding School, 5th av. and 39th st.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN AND Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HARNESS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Fine, new, light double harness, in every respect first class; also, a light single harness, by best City maker, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-WHEEL TOP dog-cart, Wood Bros.' build; also, double harness. At MILES' stable, No. 54 West 19th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d. 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th. 11:30 A. M.
Friday, 25th..... 7:30 A. M.	Friday, 25th..... 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th. 9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 26th. 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th.... 9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th..... 2:00 P. M.
Monday, 28th.. 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th.... 3:00 P. M.

HELEN,
Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d. 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th..... 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th.... 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th.. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th.... 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 28th.... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th.... 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th.... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th. 3:00 P. M.	

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.
THE DREW OR ST. JOHN
leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Cortler's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.
SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. Landing at Manhattanville at 8:40 A. M. J. W. HANCOX.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,
COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.
Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &C.

FOURTH OF JULY.
FLAGS AND BUNTING
FOR SALE BY
BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
NO. 109 DUANE ST.

FIRE WORKS — Parties Desiring to Celebrate JULY 4TH, IN A BRILLIANT AND SAFE MANNER always use the OLD RELIABLE, EXTRA LARGE
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
DETWILLER, STREET & CO., MANUFACTURERS.
No. 9 DEY ST., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,
IS NOW OPEN.
Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.
By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Twelve miles from the Village of Catskill, N. Y., the largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet.
TEMPERATURE FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER THAN NEW-YORK OR CATSKILL.
Open June 1 to Oct. 1.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.
CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.
An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.
CHARLES A. BEACH, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.
Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia.
Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

NIAGARA!!
MONTEAGLE HOUSE,
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.
This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HOWLAND HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
The best location at Long Branch. Will open June 1. Apply to CORLIES & SLOCUM, Managers.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARMANSVILLE, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open. Fronts the water. Splendid view; near depot and boat-landing. Gas; Croton water on every floor. Forty-five minutes from Wall st. Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av. Boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 160 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM, SITUATED at the gate of the ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS three miles from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain. Reference and terms for board, apply to Rev. J. D. HULL, Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park av., New-York, or G. F. AVERILL, Keeseville, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? HOME JOURNAL contains new list of Summer resorts. EIGHT COLUMNS, giving prices, distances, and other particulars. Send 10 cents to MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park place, New-York.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, L. I.—Fine bathing, boating, &c.; the finest harbor near New-York; steamers land directly in front of premises.
WEEKS BROS.,
Owners and managers.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open for guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—CLARENDON HOUSE NOW open; will be kept as a strictly first-class family resort; special inducements offered to permanent boarders; transient guests accommodated; diagrams and terms No. 48 West 15th st.

CLIFF HOUSE—RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This favorite resort is situated on the Sound, one mile from depot; fine bathing, boating, and fishing.
Mrs. K. M. CREAGH.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, is now open for boarders for the season.
W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS.—Two hours Erie Railway.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer,
Sales-room No. 60 Liberty st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
VALUABLE AND VERY CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.,
To close the estate of the late J. H. MASON of Boston, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty st. Included in the invoice are Pale and Dark Brandies, Blackburn & Magnum Bonum Madeiras, a small lot Charleston Madeiras, Amontillado and Yriarte Sherries, Roderer Champagne, West India and Jamaica Rum, a few lots very rare old Port Wine, the whole comprising the private stock of the late owner, as accumulated through a series of years.
Positive instructions having been received from the Executor, every lot will be positively closed to settle the estate.
Goods now in store. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale. J. ARNOLD WHITING, Executor.

S. HERMAN, SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL Auctioneer.—Assignee's sale of lace and worsted goods, office furniture, safe, &c. MONDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, No. 494 Broadway, the entire stock of lace and worsted goods, finished and unfinished, also counters, shelving, office furniture, safe, desks, &c., being the entire stock of Pollack & Lux. Sale positive, for cash. By order of
EMANUEL BLUMENTHAL, Esq., Assignee.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, sale for account of whom it may concern, 250 shares stock of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, par value $100.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
mh8-1aw6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.
my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES,
Administratrix.
mh29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
ja18-1aw6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET, UNFURNISHED, to a party of adults, with board, in a first-class locality, with all modern improvements; house occupied by two adults and no other boarders; references. Apply at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—An elegant second floor. Also, third and fourth floor rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices. References exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family, owning house, would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, private bath, &c., to a gentleman, transiently or for the Summer, at exceedingly moderate terms.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, without board, to gentlemen; first-class private house; terms reasonable. No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 36 EAST 32D st.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house newly painted and in complete order; Summer prices.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Beautiful rooms second story, fronting 5th av. and Broadway, with or without private table, at Summer prices. No. 206.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, handsomely furnished, from $2 to $10 a week; board in immediate neighborhood.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT AND comfortable home at a moderate price may call at No. 17 West 42d st.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; house newly furnished; modern conveniences.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms on second and fourth stories; also, table board furnished.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ONE OR two gentlemen in a central location. Address R., Post Office Box No. 2,908.

COUNTRY BOARD.

IN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—FIRST-CLASS board in large farm-house in Ulster County; just rebuilt and newly-furnished; excellent shade, good trouting, and fine mountain scenery; plenty of sweet butter, milk, fruit, and vegetables; terms moderate. T. H. O'NEILL, Proprietor, Phenicia, Ulster Co., N. Y. Reference, C. Penton, No. 55 East 20th st., New-York, after 5 P. M.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN FIND ACCOMMODATIONS at a first-class farm-house in Bridgehampton; location all that is desirable in a country home; near Post Office, church, ocean, and depot; bathing, fishing, croquet, music, &c.; terms $7 per week; unexceptionable references given. Call on or address Capt. JEREMIAH LUDLOW, Box No. 58, Bridgehampton, Long Island.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM City by Morris and Essex and Midland Railroads.—Mr. Howell's large connecting houses having been entirely refitted, are now open for Summer boarders; location unsurpassed; facing beautiful park, well shaded; stabling; only five minutes walk from either depot; prices to suit the times. Address J. W. HOWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD WITH PRIVATE FAMILY in Westchester County, one hour from City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; healthy location, comfortable house, fruit and shade trees; near station and Sound; boating, bathing, and fishing; stabling on premises; references. Address Post Office Box No. 65, Rye, N. Y.

A FAMILY NUMBERING FROM SIX TO eight, can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house for $6 a week, one mile from the sea shore, one mile and a half to the depot; plenty of shade; eight rods from the water; plenty of ice. Mrs. NATHAN RAYNOR, West Hampton, Long Island.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR FIVE ADULTS, seven children, from two and a half years to sixteen, four female servants, and two colored coachmen; location must be above Rhinebeck, on or near the Hudson. Address J. H. H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, at Orange, (Brick Church Station,) on Main st., three doors below the church. Inquire of Mrs. Holmes, on the premises, or at paper warehouse, No. 47 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms, $7 to $8. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

COUNTRY BOARD IS WANTED, AT A farm-house preferred, not over one hour from City, in vicinity of Nyack, or on line of the New-Jersey Central or Morris and Essex Roads preferred. Address, stating full particulars, I. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FIVE MINUTES FROM LANDING.—A party of gentlemen can find excellent accommodations at a beautifully furnished residence situated on the Narrows. Address A. REAL.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A LARGE farm-house, with airy rooms; shady grounds, near the water, with boating, fishing, and surf bathing facilities; can furnish good City or country reference. Address H. M. ROSE, Watermills, Long Island.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT A FARM-house in a very healthy locality, near Long Island Sound; good shades, fine drives, and reasonable prices. Address ANDREW POLEY, Upper Aquebogue, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON.—Grounds large and finely shaded; fine river view. Address Mrs. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ARMONK, SEVEN miles above White Plains; shade, fruit, vegetables, stabling, &c. Apply to B. B. HOPKINS, 1st av., corner 28th st.

GOOD BOARD FOR SIX OR EIGHT ONLY, at farm-house in high, cool, healthy locality in Central Vermont; price moderate; reference. Address Box No. 205 New-York Post Office.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO BOARD IN THE Catskill region may be found near Britt's Corners, seven miles from Catskill; terms, $8 a week. Address H. OSTERHOUDT, Box No. 72, Catskill, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, near Long Island Sound; healthy location, good table, airy rooms; forty miles from New-York. Address Box No. 121 Norwalk, Conn.

ELIZABETH.—GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE accommodated with a fine front room and board in a private family; also a single gentleman; house first class; near depot. Address R., Box 146 *Times* Office.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at Davenport House; fine shade, lawn, and good stabling. Mrs. S. BRIGGS, Stamford, Conn.

PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS CAN BE obtained at a farm-house in Orange County. Address J. COFFEY, Turners, Orange County, N. Y.

LECTURES.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will tender a public reception and welcome to Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, who has recently returned from Europe, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 29, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall, 4th av., corner 23d st. Addresses are expected from Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. Neal Dow, and others. All friends of temperance are invited to be present.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE
OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS,
Now on Exhibition and to be sold at auction without any reserve whatever on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 30 and July 1,
at the
ART GALLERY.
No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

STORAGE.

EAGLE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.—H. M. LEWIS takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the general public that on this day he has purchased all right, title, and interest, and also all claims outstanding in favor of the business heretofore carried on under the title Batterson & Co., and situated at Nos. 103, 105, and 107 West 33d st. The business will hereafter be known under the firm name of H. M. Lewis & Co., Eagle Storage Warehouses, also Auction and Commission Merchants. H. M. LEWIS & CO. N. B.—Our store-rooms are equal to any in this City. Mr. J. P. Batterson, so long and favorably known in this business, is in the employ of the firm and will be happy to see his old friends.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms at low rates; buildings have every convenience; watchman; furniture packed and shipped. MICHAELS & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, pianos, mirrors, carriages, sleighs, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner Broadway. MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. D. O. WOTHERSPOON CEASES from this date to be a partner in our firm.
WOTHERSPOON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 28, at 8.
OVERTURE, "Prometheus"..........................Beethoven
WALTZ, "Die Werber"...................................Lanner
BALLET MUSIC, "Faust"...............................Gounod
INTRODUCTION, NUPTIAL CHORUS, MARSCH TEMPO, } 3d act "Lohengrin"......Wagner
OVERTURE, "Le Carnaval Romain"..................Berlioz
CIACONNE...Bach-Raff
LE ROUET D'OMPHALE, op. 31..................Saint-Saens
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 1.............................Liszt
OVERTURE, "Siege of Corinth"........................Rossini
AVE MARIA...Schubert
WALTZ, Carnevalsbilder, MARCH, Persian, } ....Strauss
Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, at Robinson Hall. Prices 25c., 50c., and $1. Coolest and best ventilated resort in New-York. Seventh and last week of the reigning sensation, GIROFLE GIROFLA. Combination of the Soldene troupe, introducing the famous dansante de la vie Can-can Parisian. Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. July 5, CHILPERIC and ROSE AUVERGNE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.
GEORGE H. SEARS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairing and painting Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the hot air furnaces, &c., in Grammar School No. 47.
EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces of Grammar School No. 11.
MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the place above named until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces in Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49.
ADAM T. SACKETT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.
Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Dated New-York, June 22, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 38, on Clarke street, near Broome st.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
CHAS. H. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4½ o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.
Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Dated New-York, June 18, 1875.

Office of the Sailors' Snug Harbor,
No. 74 Wall St., New-York, June 25, 1875.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 29th inst., at noon, for 100,000 good hard Haverstraw brick, 30,000 Croton dark brick, 200 barrels fresh Rockland lime, 500 barrels Rosendale cement, 40,000 ceiling laths, 50 barrels plaster Paris, 3,000 feet good building stone, to be delivered at the building; this bid to be per cubic foot, and to be measured in the wall. Also, 17,000 feet clear yellow pine flooring, not more than four inches wide. Bids will be received for the articles separately, all to be delivered on the Sailors' Snug Harbor dock, on Staten Island, except the building stone.
Proposals will also be received until July 3, at noon, for furnishing and setting three 50-horse tubular boilers, iron roof for boiler-house, and iron beams; also, for piping required for warming the three front buildings and dining hall building. Specification can be seen on and after the 28th inst. Apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH, Superintendent, at the office of the Governor of the Institution, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution. All bids must be addressed, "Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor," and marked, "Proposals for."
THOMAS GREENLEAF,
Controller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
New-York, June 16, 1875.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.
The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
James Bryce, J. Harsen Rhoades, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now draws interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Sec. Peter Cumming, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.
The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
Henry Berry, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
New-York, June 14, 1875.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees,
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner East 15th st.—Dividend to July 1, 1875, payable July 19, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
James E. Smith, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, JUNE 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES.
137th and last performance of the
BIG BONANZA.
\. The Elfin Opera Troupe have kindly volunteered.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.......................................Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.
The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.
Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management respectfully announce that owing to the indisposition of
MR. J. LEVY,
the most distinguished cornet player of the age, his appearance has been necessarily postponed for a few days.
Due notice will be given of his initial performance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"When the Roses Bloom," song, Sayles, 30 cents; "Down Beside Old Tampa Bay," song, Col. Lee, United States Army, 30 cents; "Skidmore Lancers," Wiegand, 50 cents; "S. G., March Comique," Braham, (played by Gilmore,) 40 cents; "I've a Letter from My Darling," Will Hastings, 40 cents; "La Zehye," piano, Kinkel, 30 cents; "Shelter Isle," (boat song,) Col. Lee, 30 cents; "The Rivulet," caprice, Meininger, 60 cents; "Chatelaine," mazourka, Morris, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS
For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.
Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

JARRETT & PALMER'S PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.
THE PRESENT WEEK.
This MONDAY and next THURSDAY, July 1, up the lovely HUDSON.
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) the next day, WEDNESDAY, and on FRIDAY, out upon the broad ATLANTIC.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, a
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
on the Hudson. Dancing on main deck.
SATURDAY, July 3, to the LONG BRANCH RACES.
Next SUNDAY, Fourth of July, GRAND GALA excursion to NEW-HAVEN.
TICKETS, round trip, any excursion, (save to Long Branch,) ONE DOLLAR; children half price.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND, the Madrigal Boys, Mozart Glee Club, Church Chimes, &c., participate in the musical entertainment each trip.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.
The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport, at very reasonable rates.
For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove, address S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS OF THE STEAMER
WILLIAM COOK.
On SUNDAY, June 20, this beautiful pleasure steamer will resume her regular excursions as follows:
SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., Atlantic Ocean. Fare 75c.
MONDAYS, 10 A. M., Iona Island. Fare 75c.
WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., Long Branch, via special train on N. J. S. R. R. Fare, round trip, $1 25.
SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., Long Island Sound. Fare 75c.
From foot 24th st., N. R.; Pier No. 29, Warren st., and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn.
Downing's Ninth Regiment Band.
N. B.—EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer this boat will stop at Rockaway to accommodate passengers, leaving City and Brooklyn as above. Be sure and wait for the WILLIAM COOK.
Fare to Rockaway, 35c.; excursion, 50c.
Returning at 6 P. M.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.
INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:
AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
are the **best made;** *the* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.**
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS
cannot be **excelled in tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.**
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No.* 3,567.

PIANOS.
DODWORTH & Co. No. 23 Union square, take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have reduced the prices of their unrivaled pianos 30 per cent. The world-renowned reputation of this firm is producing the best piano in use at the present day, and they are happy to state that they are first in the trade in reducing prices. They would therefore invite the attention and solicit a call from those contemplating purchasing. All instruments warranted five years.

NEW-ENGLAND MUSICAL BUREAU
Furnishes and fills situations for teachers and artists.
E. TOURJEE,
Manager,
Music Hall, Boston.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM STAble on Schaeffer st., between Central av. and Hamburg st., a short Canadian-built gray mare, eight years old; hair on top part of tail rubbed off. Whoever will return the same to HENRY KORDES, on the premises will receive the above reward.

MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE American Geographical Society at its rooms, Cooper Institute, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 30, for the ELECTION OF FELLOWS ONLY.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TAMMANY DEMORALIZATION.

THE RUPTURE CAUSED BY THE LABORERS' GRIEVANCE—AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW—RUMOR THAT FITZ JOHN PORTER IS TO RESIGN TO SATISFY THE WORKING MEN—THE MOVEMENTS AGAINST TAMMANY HALL.

There is more activity in local political movements than is usual at this season of the year. It has been customary before a Fall campaign for all parties to tacitly agree upon a truce during the hot Summer months. The blunders of the present managers of Tammany Hall, however, have precipitated the contest in the political arena, and it is probable that there will be but little rest for leading City politicians who had hoped to keep cool and enjoy themselves at watering-places and country houses. The widespread dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the Democratic masses over the reduction of laborer's wages by the Tammany Commissioners, has greatly strengthened the opponents of the rule of Kelly & Co. in the party. The laborers, ninety-five per cent. of whom, according to John Morrissey, are Democrats, foam with indignation at the action of the officials, who they had hitherto believed to be their political friends. Mayor Wickham and John Kelly are held, as has been stated, primarily responsible, and are regarded by many of the laborers as men who have conspired to defeat the operation of the Eight-hour law. Several laborers who have conversed with a TIMES reporter express an opinion that Mayor Wickham and the chiefs of departments should be indicted by the Grand Jury for a conspiracy to subvert the eight-hour law of the State, and believe that there are good grounds for such an indictment. The members of the Tammany General Committee, while they greatly fear the power and influence of "Boss" Kelly, are not at all pleased with the condition of affairs brought about by the party management. They have nothing that they feel is a logical or reasonable argument to offer in excuse of the reduction of wages to the laborers they meet in their Assembly districts and wards. They can only say, "We did not do it; it was the Commissioners." This does not satisfy the hard-fisted and perhaps obtuse working man, and taken "all for all," the position of a member of the Tammany General Committee at present, especially one who represents a district where the laboring classes are numerous, is not to be envied. Borne down by the pressure brought to bear by the laborers and their friends, and apprehensive that the organization will lose a great many supporters if something be not done in the vexatious matter of the laborers' wages, the Tammany leaders are considering some plan of action to rectify the grievous political error that has been made. What the plan decided upon is has not yet been ascertained. There is a rumor afloat that ex-Gen. Fitz John Porter, New-York City's New-Jersey Commissioner of Public Works, is to be made responsible for the reduction of the laborers' wages, by his own consent, in order to save the party in its present emergency. He is then to resign his office and the wages are to be raised again to appease the multitude of workingmen who believe themselves to be wronged.

Whether this story be true or not, from present indications, it will not have the desired effect upon the working men. They argue that the Tammany leaders have shown themselves to be regardless of the laborers' interests. The argument advanced by some of the Tammany politicians, Gen. Spinola among the rest, that the wages were reduced so that work could be more generally distributed among people out of employment—that more laborers could be hired under the new arrangement than under the old—is unsatisfactory. The laborers are not willing to sell their votes in this way; they want a full day's pay for a full day's work. They will accept, they say, no compromise, and would sooner remain idle and suffer.

If the Tammany leaders, convinced that the laborers will combine to defeat the party at the polls in November, in consequence of the reduction of wages, have resolved to crawl out of the position they had taken in the manner stated, such action, it is believed, will not mollify the workingmen. Neither will the latter forgive John Kelly, the Warwick of the local party, the power behind the throne, making and unmaking Democratic office-holders, for supporting the Mayor and Commissioners in the reduction, no matter how many protestations he makes that he was not in favor of the measure but could not influence the public officials. All, the laborers say, that it was necessary for "Boss" Kelly to do under the circumstances was to demand in the name of the organization that there should be no reduction, and his will would have been obeyed.

To-night the Democrats who have recently organized in opposition to Tammany Hall will meet to perfect their organization at the Cooper Institute. Names of those who are identified with the new movement, and of those who may identify themselves with it at the meeting, will be canvassed with a view to the forming of the Central Committee of the party.

John Morrissey is at present in Saratoga, and awaits further developments in the movement made to expel him from the Tammany Hall General Committee. Since his appearance before the Committee on Discipline, and his free expression of opinion to that body, his foes have kept rather quiet. The attitude of hostility he has assumed toward the management of the party, however, it is believed, will eventually culminate in a rupture which will create an irreconcilable division in the organization. Tammany fighting in its own house, and with what promises to be a formidable Democratic element, supported, as it seems now it will be, by Messrs. Andrew H. Green and Oswald Ottendorfer, will not enter the field with the same chances of success at the election next Fall as it did at the one last year. One of the most exciting contests in the election will be that for District Attorney. As the name of Mr. Phelps has been mentioned by many Democrats as well as Republicans as a good candidate, the Tammany people, fearful of his popularity, are already endeavoring to blacken his reputation by unjust and untruthful criticisms on the manner in which his office is conducted.

ORDINATION OF DEACONS.

CEREMONIES IN TRINITY CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. DR. MORGAN DIX—BISHOP POTTER PRONOUNCES THE INVOCATION.

The ceremony of the ordination of Deacons was celebrated yesterday morning at Trinity Church. Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Buell, and Ogelby, and Rev. Mr. Rush and Rev. Mr. Hutchings officiating. The service was begun with the processional hymn, which was followed by the singing of the anthem "O Holy Ghost into our minds send down Thy heavenly light." Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix then preached the ordination sermon, contrasting the Scriptural description of a minister with the worldly conception of that office. The worldly conception of a clergyman, was that he was no more than an ordinary person, a little more cultured perhaps, and given more to study and philosophical speculation, but scarcely different from any other professional man. But how different was the scriptural conception of the priesthood as presented in the Holy Bible and the book of Common Prayer. These authorities conceived it to be a divine gift transmitted through God to man, and that men endowed with the gift were thus made the chosen ambassadors of the Lord, and stewards of his sacred mysteries, they were laborers together with God, working in His holy cause, and for the promulgation of His divine religion. Could it be that these chosen representatives, sent out to convert and save men's souls, were sent out on this mission without full power and ability to accomplish it? No. It was impossible. Wherein was the difference between the office of a Christian minister and that of any other professor? The essential difference was that in the holy office men dealt with things of another world, employed powers that ordinary men could not use, and performed miracles through divine assistance for the salvation of men's souls. The fact that clergymen were obliged to exercise their powers and abilities to the utmost to attain their great purpose, and that so much more was demanded of them than of ordinary men, in personal accomplishments, and because their office itself was endowed with divine attributes, was what made the minister's profession higher and better than ordinary ones. Should the ministry no longer be regarded as a sacred and holy office, and should it not receive the respect tendered to it in the past, gradually the human conception of the priesthood and its ordinances and sacraments would lower it to the level of ordinary professions. This degeneration, as soon as manifested, would prepare for the subversion of the holy office of the ministry and of its faith. Dr. Dix concluded with a brief reference to the duties and responsibilities of the office about to be conferred upon the candidates. Little was to be said regarding the necessity of a pure and upright life, for, as in the past, the consciousness of the sacred trust of his high office always had the effect of making a clergyman strict and careful in the relations of private life, imposing upon him a natural self-restraint.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the anthem: "How lovely are the messengers that preach us the Gospel of peace; to all the nations is gone forth the sound of their words," was sung by the choir, after which the candidates for ordination, Henry D. Jardine, Floyd W. Tompkins, and Amos T. Ashton, graduates of the Theological Seminary, were presented to the Bishop, and knelt at the altar while the choir chanted the Litany, at the conclusion of which, the Bishop, placing his hands on the heads of each candidate in succession, pronounced the following invocation: "Take thou authority to execute the office of a Deacon in the church of God committed unto thee, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." At the conclusion of this ceremony the choir chanted the offertory, with organ accompaniment, which was followed by the administration of the Holy Communion. The services were ended by the chanting of recessional hymn 141, during which the choir marched down the chancel into the vestry.

THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

MR. BEECHER PREACHES ON THE COMMUNION OF THE SAINTS—A THEORY OF HOW THE SAINTS THINK AND ACT—THEIR PROFOUND INTEREST IN PEOPLE ON THE EARTH.

Great expectations drew a large crowd to Plymouth Church yesterday morning. The heat was intense, and the constant waving of thousands of fans only served to send a succession of hot blasts into the faces of the congregation.

Mr. Beecher took the following text: "Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."—Hebrews, xii., 1. This was preliminary to a remarkable sermon on the subject of the communion of the saints—remarkable equally for its unusual ability and for the novelty of the views presented. Mr. Beecher started out with the proposition that the good and great dead are not merely valuable to us by their examples; that their etherialized form are constantly present with us, surround us, and impart to us by invisible means the benefits of their past earthly experience, clarified by the comprehension of their present untrammeled reason. We live a great deal more with those we never saw, but whose works we have read, than with those who dwell under the same roof with us. Then the superior always includes the inferior. The lower animals cannot understand men, because they do not possess his attributes, while he is capable of fully comprehending them, because he has the germs in him of all that is below, only better developed. So we find it difficult to understand the saints, but they comprehend us perfectly.

On this foundation Mr. Beecher proceeded to elaborate a theory which he acknowledged to be open to the suspicion of being largely imaginative, of how the saints think and act. In the first place, he said, in heaven there are none of the petty suspicions which cause men on earth who abhor evil to hate the evil-doer also. Therefore the saints do not think of themselves; it is spontaneous in them to sympathize with others. To a certain extent, it might be true that bands of evil spirits are continually hovering about the earth, but he thought that the army of the kingdom of light is ten thousand times more powerful than the evil influences. The former earthly life of the saints must necessarily make them sympathize with those who are still below. After the war there was a meeting of Generals from both sides on the banks of the Hudson, and they expressed the most intense sympathy for each other. Despite their difference in judgment, the march, the camp, the victory, and the overthrow, were common to all of them and brought them into brotherhood. So when men are enfranchised and look back upon us we are interesting to them not merely because we are children of God, but because we are patterns of themselves. When I, continued Mr. Beecher, have seen the portraiture of my childhood it has filled me with indescribable compassion to think what I was then and what life had done with me since. The old farmhouse where you were born, the old well-sweep, the old stones that served you as bases, the brook in which you caught your first little fish, are not interesting in themselves, but they are the threads that join you to your former self. We can, therefore, well conceive that the small particulars of human life which are mysteries and problems to us have a certain interest to the saints. Once in looking out of his upper window upon a dense fog, Mr. Beecher had amused himself watching the manner in which the ferry-boats felt their way across the river. To them there was a great deal of mystery in steering. There was not a bit to him. He could have instantly put his finger upon every pier on both sides. So with many things that are mysteries to us. Their mysteriousness has been destroyed to the saints by knowledge; and when men cry out "How long, O Lord, how long!" the saints smile. A boy having been stung by a hornet, runs screaming to his father from a bluebottle fly, supposing it to be another hornet. The latter can't help laughing, although the boy is really distressed. Most of our fancied persecutions are nothing but gauzy flies, and they make the angels laugh. Mr. Beecher did not see why they should not laugh. If there be no laughter in heaven it will belie the constitutions God has given us here. The saints are profoundly interested in us. Imagine a strange bark entering the harbor of New-York, and a pilot observing from a high tower that she does not know the channel. He waves his hand now to the right and again to the left, and then shouts "Straight forward." What an intense interest he takes in her progress as she grazes a sandbank here and just escapes butting a rock there, and how his interest would be intensified if he had a son or even a distant relative on board. We are not to imagine that the passage to heaven destroys those affections which it has taken, may-hap, four-score years to educate.

There are people who go about mourning after these truths. They are like men who own farms underneath which a gold mine exists, and who plant potatoes and raise pigs upon it and remain poor. They might be rich if they knew it. Who does not know that the strength of the affections is really in the invisible. You say your dear ones are gone, said Mr. Beecher. No; they are not gone. They are within reach of your voice, your memory, your love. My children took nothing away with them when they left. Not a single thing that made a coworker dear to me did I ever lose by his bodily death. Thanks be to God, there is something else in heaven besides angels who never knew what it was to weep. The heavens are studded with those who wept as I weep, who struggled as I struggle, who were overthrown as I have been overthrown, and who have triumphed as I am to triumph.

A SULTRY DAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

The thousands of pleasure-seekers who flocked to Central Park yesterday for recreation and fresh air were undoubtedly disappointed. There was plenty of air, certainly, but it was hot and sultry, and much resembled a blast from an underground press-room. As early as 11 o'clock the densely-populated regions on the east and west sides of the City began to send forth their inhabitants. The journey in the cars was anything but agreeable, as they were packed to suffocation, and the wind was blowing in the direction in which they traveled. In the park every nook and corner removed from the rays of the sun was quickly filled, and every piece of grass not bearing the forbidding notice was taken possession of in the absence of the policemen. Those who were not fortunate enough to secure a seat in some sheltered spot suffered. The burning sun shone down fiercely on them with its scorching rays, and the air was filled with ejaculations of decided dissatisfaction. The walks were hot and painful to the feet, while the green grass so close by caused many an infraction of the rules. The lake was the chief source of attraction to the visitors yesterday, and the boat-owners did a thriving business. Every family boat was well filled, while the smaller craft, suitable for two, were also in strong demand. The ice-cream saloons, "The Dairy," and other resorts of a similar kind received their share of patronage. Even the animals, with the exception of the monkeys, were affected by the heat. The lions and the tigers, the hyena, the panther and the jaguar, stretched themselves at full length in their cages and did not take the least notice of the indignities offered them by the crowd of visitors. The sea lions and the seal refused to appear above water except for the purpose of drawing breath. The beautiful little arbors situated all through "The Ramble" and on the borders of the lake were about the only really enjoyable places in the whole park, and were accordingly filled continuously. Toward evening, when the dense heat was gradually passing away and people were beginning to breathe freely, it began to rain. The storm was of only short duration, however, and soon the walks were thronged with the happy crowd bent on enjoying themselves under any circumstances.

The Park policemen state that more people visited the Park yesterday than on any previous day this year. It was generally supposed that the Commissioners would provide music, but they did not. A large number of carriages and light wagons were out on the road, and the vehicles which carry passengers for ten cents through the Park appeared in full force. In fact, anything with a cover to keep away the rays of the sun was in demand, and small boys selling fans made small fortunes.

FATHER BOEHM IN NEW-YORK.

Father Boehm, the oldest living Methodist clergyman, preached yesterday his centennial sermon in the John Street Methodist Church, the oldest Methodist church in America. Among those present, were Bishop Janes, Rev Dr. Holdich, of the Bible Society; Rev. Dr Reed, of the Missionary Society; Rev. Dr. Dean, of Tennessee; Rev. Dr. De Puy, of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. N. G. Cheney, the present Pastor. Father Boehm was born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1775, and began to preach in 1800 as a traveling clergyman. The preacher, yesterday, selected his text from Revelations, iii., 20: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." This text, he said, exhibited the wonderful condescension of the omnipotent God in deigning to entreat permission to enter and dwell in the hearts of His creatures. The admission must be voluntary, for He would not force an entrance. After a further exposition of the text the venerable preacher concluded by describing his first visit to the old church in which the congregation were then assembled.

Bishop Janes then addressed the audience, alluding to Father Boehm's remarkable mental and physical preservation, and passing an eloquent eulogy upon his life and labors.

STABBING AFFRAY IN JERSEY CITY.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a number of young men, who had collected on the corner of York and Henderson streets, Jersey City Heights, became involved in an altercation, and a general fight ensued. During the mêlée, John Kane was stabbed in the back by one of the party. He was removed to the City Hospital, and the wound was pronounced serious, but not necessarily fatal. Edward O'Neill was arrested by Officer Sterling on suspicion, and was taken into the presence of Kane, who identified him as his assailant. James Bregan, of No. 35 Morris street, was arrested, and is detained as a witness. O'Neill is held to await the result of Kane's injuries.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EVENTS OF JULY 12 AND 13—SOME FINE RACING EXPECTED.

The second Cape May regatta will take place on Monday and Tuesday, July 12 and 13. The Regatta Committee has extended invitations to all owners of yachts belonging to any organized yacht club to enter for competition for prizes. On the opening day the start will be made at 10 A. M. in the "time allowance race." An allowance of time will be made for difference in the size of the competing yachts, based upon the measurement of the mean length and the greatest breadth. No entrance fee will be charged. A silver prize, valued at $1,000, will be presented to the successful competitor in each class. The course sailed will be from a stake-boat fronting the hotels off the eastern end of Eph Shoal to the light-ship on Five Fathom Bank, leaving it on the port hand; thence to and around a stake boat distant about three miles north-east, leaving it on the port hand; returning to the home stake-boat and passing between it and the shore, covering a distance of forty miles.

The second day will be devoted to a sweep-stakes race, to be sailed without time allowance. The entrance fee will be $25, and the prizes will be silver, two in number, each valued at $500, one to be awarded to the winner in the class of schooners, and one in the class of sloops. The second boat in each class will receive the entrance money of its class. The start will be signaled at 10 o'clock. The route sailed will be from a stake-boat off Eph Shoal to and around a stake-boat placed to windward, (or leeward,) leaving it on the port hand; thence to the home stake-boat, passing between it and the shore. The distance to be covered will be announced by the committee on the day of the race. A flag-boat will be anchored off the shore opposite the hotels, and the yachts will make a flying start, passing between the flag-boat and the committee steamer, when the time will be taken. The signal for preparing to start will be one gun from the committee's steamer, and ten minutes later the signal for starting will be given by a second gun. Yachts must cross the line within fifteen minutes after the second gun has been fired. Should it become necessary to make any alteration in the directions given, it will be announced on the morning of the regatta. A pier has been built by Col. Cake in front of Congress Hall, at which small boats from the yachts may safely land in any ordinary weather. Owing to the greater convenience in measuring, time allowance will be made according to the "length and breadth" system. All yachts intending to enter for the time allowance race, must be measured according to the rules governing the race, before proceeding to Cape May, and the certificates must be presented on the morning of the race. Yacht-owners intending to compete may send their entries to L. P. Ashmead, No. 1,520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE CENTRAL HUDSON REGATTA.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 27.—The second annual regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club will probably be the most interesting and exciting contest between sailing craft that has ever taken place on the Hudson north of Hoboken. It will take place on Thursday, July 1, over the club course at New-Hamburg, and thousands of people are expected from Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Nyack, and other places. The district covered by the club embraces all points along the Hudson between Albany and New-York, and, as many of the different places will be represented in the race by their favorite sailers, it is confidently believed that an immense crowd will be on hand to see the regatta. Already several large steamers have been engaged to bring excursion parties to the race. The yachts will be divided into three classes, as follows: First class—Mean length, (length over all and water line averaged,) 25 feet and over; second class—20 feet and under 25 feet; third class—under 20 feet. Time allowance for difference of measurement will be at the rate of two minutes a foot. The third-class boats will be required to go over the course once, and in their class one-half of the usual time allowance (two minutes) will be given. The course will be from an imaginary line drawn from a flag-boat to the New-Hamburg dock, north to and around flag-boat off Van Rensselaer's Point, south to and around flag-boat off Low Point, and back to the starting point, going over the course twice, except, as stated, for the third-class boats. In case the distance shall not have been sailed in six hours, the regatta is to be repeated the next day.

The prizes will be as follows: First class, a set of dinner forks and spoons; second class, an ice water pitcher; third class, card receiver. Starr & Marcus, the John street (New-York) silversmiths and jewelers, furnish the prizes. In addition to the above prizes the "champion pennant" of the club, now held by the Fidget, Commodore Irving Grinnell, owner, will be offered for competition in accordance with the condition under which it was presented to the club a year ago, and the boat, irrespective of class, making the best corrected time over the full course will be entitled to fly the pennant until the annual regatta of next season, subject, however, to one challenge from each yacht in the club, such challenge race or races to be sailed over the club course at New-Hamburg, in accordance with the club rules.

All boats must report to the Regatta Committee not less than an hour before the time of starting. Unless the committee otherwise direct, the start will be a flying one. The committee is as follows: Messrs. Philip Schuyler, of New-York; James Roosevelt, of Hyde Park, and B. Aymar Sands, of New-Hamburg.

The entries so far received are as follows, but several more are expected before the time arrives to close the list:

FIRST CLASS—25 FEET AND OVER.

		Ft.	In.
Lovelei, sloop, Newburg	C. Frank Brown	32	2¼
Emily, schooner, Hyde Park	N. P. Rogers	43	1
Leroy, sloop, N. Hamburgh	W. and P. Leroy	28	....
Ida May, sloop, Low Point	Miller Bros.	26	....
Fidget, cat, N. Hamburgh	Irving Grinnell	28	¾

SECOND CLASS—OVER 20 AND UNDER 25 FEET.

		Ft.	In.
Mollie, sloop, N. Hamburgh	F. Schuchardt, Jr.	21	11
Edith, sloop, N. Hamburgh	J. Van Wyck, Jr.	23	6
Thetis, sloop, Low Point	W. E. Verplanck	21	2½
Mary Emma, sloop, Oyster Bay, Long Island	C. and O. Iselin	23	11¼
Heloise, Hyde Park	F. Newbold	....	....

THIRD CLASS—UNDER 20 FEET.

		Ft.	In.
Lulu, cat, New Hamburgh	W. G. Ferris	16	6
Blunt, sloop, Low Point	S. Brinckerhoof	18	2
Osprey, cat, New-Hamburgh	J. H. Weddle	19	2

THE NEWBURG BAY REGATTA.

Another race that will create great interest among the fraternity and draw together a large crowd will be the annual Newburg Bay yacht regatta, which will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 4, in the bay opposite Newburg. There will be two classes of boats, the first all boats upward of twenty-five feet in length on the water-line, and the second, all under that measurement. Time allowance of one and half minutes will be given. There will be two prizes given in each class, and an additional prize of a set of colors to the first boat in each class, irrespective of time allowance. So far as the same are applicable, the race will be sailed according to the sailing regulations of the New-York Yacht Club. No restriction as to sails or crews. Each yacht will be given a designating number, which must be carried on the port side of the mainsail. The prizes will be announced hereafter. Entries may be made to Thomas P. Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y., on or before Aug. 2. Boats are requested to report to the Regatta Committee on or before 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of race. Commodore Thomas P. Ramsdell, Capt. Charles Jenkins, and William R. Brown compose the committee.

THE INTER-STATE RIFLE MATCH.

FIRING ON SATURDAY OF THE SUMNER GUARDS OF SAN FRANCISCO—THE SCORES AT THE 200 AND 500 YARD RANGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Inter-State Rifle Match was shot yesterday by the team of the Sumner Guards, at Patterson's Ranch, Alameda County, fourteen miles from this city. Private L. L. Campbell acted as Captain of the team, Lieut. Sheldon J. Kellogg, Jr., was judge for the New-Yorkers, and Col. John C. McCoart, of the Second California Regiment, for the San Franciscans. Capt. Henry Plate, agent of the Remington Gun Company in this city, and Private Joseph Jenkins, of Company E, were the markers, and Col. Henry G. Shaw, City Editor of the *Call*, was referee. Each man fired two sighting, and seven scoring shots at 200 and 500 yards, respectively, with Sharp's rifles. The shooting at 200 yards began at 11:15 o'clock, and was concluded at 12:30 P. M. There was bright sunshine and a moderate breeze. The following is the score at 200 yards:

								Totals.
Private William Burke	4	3	3	4	3	5	4	20
Private Joshua Robertson	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	22
Sergt. G. H. Strong	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	24
Corporal Charles Nash	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	20
Private Thomas Murphy	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	18
Private D. Watson	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	22
Private John Steed	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Private R. A. Sarle	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	22
Capt. H. J. Burns	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	19
Private C. P. Prible	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	19
Private William Dove	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	20
Lieut. E. O. Hunt	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	21
Aggregate								255

Firing commenced at the 500 yards at 1:45 P. M. and the match ended at 3:15 o'clock. The following is the score of the 500 yards:

								Totals.
Private William Burke	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	24
Private Joshua Robertson	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	24
Sergt. P. H. Strong	0	2	4	4	4	4	4	22
Corporal Charles Nash	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	22
Private Thomas Murphy	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	27
Private D. Watson	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	22
Private John Steed	0	3	3	4	4	3	4	21
Private R. A. Sarle	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	20
Capt. H. J. Burns	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	23
Private C. P. Prible	4	2	2	4	3	4	2	21
Private William Dove	4	3	0	2	4	4	2	19
Lieut. E. O. Hunt	3	4	2	0	0	0	2	11
Aggregate								256

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A "FORTY-NINER" ON SENATOR BRODERICK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES of the 19th inst. contained an article descanting upon the career and tragical death of Hon. David C. Broderick. Knowing him well in California, I can bear testimony to the truthfulness—so far as the statement goes—of what was there printed. Allow me to add a few sentences to what already has been said.

Immediately upon the advent of Mr. Broderick into California he began the battle of politics. His political status was what was termed in early days "Free-soil Democracy." At that early period there were hordes of hungry office-seeking adventurers in California, a large majority of whom were from the Southern States. The people from the Northern and Middle States mostly directed their energies to money-making. The State being largely Democratic at the time, and many restless politicians, two factions in the party were soon manifested; the Southern wing received the sobriquet of "Chivalry," and the other, "Bigler and Broderick men," John Bigler at the time being a prominent candidate for Governor. Broderick, from the first, appeared to set his stakes for United States Senator, and steadily advanced with his column of resolute and constantly increasing friends. Adroit and persevering, he soon made himself a power in the State. In the Legislature of 1853-4, he commenced a strong movement for the seat of Senator William M. Gwin. In 1854 the "Know-nothings" carried the State, and had some sixteen majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The Senate was a tie, not counting an independent elected from Nevada County, with whom Broderick held friendly relations, and by reason of his vote in the Senate, refused to go into convention, and thus managed to stave off the election of Senator for the entire session. By this time not only had the term of Senator Gwin nearly expired, but the time had arrived to elect a successor to Senator John B. Weller. Near the close of the session a committee of the dominant party waited upon Broderick and proposed, viz., that if he and his friends would consent to go into joint ballot, they would elect him for the short term in place of Gwin, and their own man, ex-Gov. Foot, to the long term in place of Weller. Broderick, with his characteristic honor and honesty, refused—saying, "Although it is a position I have long and anxiously desired, yet, I am a Democrat, and will only receive it at the hands of my political friends." This manly and incorruptible course made him the most popular man of the party in the State. In the following year Know-nothingism took leave of California, and the Democracy elected a majority of the legislators. Matters were now in a flourishing state with Broderick. He was elected to the long term, and, returning good for evil, helped to elect William M. Gwin, his old enemy, to the short term as his own successor. I will here refer to an extract from the letter published by Mr. Gwin in relation to the same. After casting bitter epithets at the false friends whom he loaded with favors in the way of Government patronage, he washes his hands of further meddling in that way, viz.: "I have hinted above at aid other than that received from those I had regarded as my friends. I refer to the timely assistance accorded to me by Mr. Broderick and his friends. Although at one time a rival, and recognizing in him a fierce but manly opponent, I do not hesitate to acknowledge in this public manner his forgetfulness of all grounds of dissension and hostility in what he conceived to be a step necessary to allay the strifes and discords which had distracted the party and the State. To him, and to the attachments of his friends to him, I conceive in a great degree my election is due, and I feel bound to him and them in common efforts to unite and heal where the result heretofore has been to break down and destroy."

But when the parties arrived at Washington a different state of affairs was soon developed. Broderick, presuming all things would be conducted upon the basis sanctioned in California in regard to patronage, at once sought the presence of Buchanan, but unfortunately presented the matter in rather a bold manner. This did not suit "Old Buck," as he had something to say about patronage. The result was a rupture, which Gwin took advantage of, and helped to foment; and the consequence was, he managed to secure a large portion of the patronage for his own friends.

This fatal duel was not the first in which Broderick was engaged, he had one with a Mr. Smith, a son of ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, and received the ball of his adversary in his watch. The watch was double cased, and Broderick preserved the watch with the ball in it. A FORTY-NINER.

A WORD FOR THE SHOP GIRLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your journal has proved foremost in good suggestions and benevolent efforts to ameliorate the condition of the suffering, can I not hope, in directing your attention to an evil that requires but little to state, that you will give your influence toward creating a popular sentiment that would make it impossible for such an abuse to exist? I refer to the poor sales-women, the female clerks who are employed in fancy and dry goods stores. The facts are easily ascertained. My inquiries have filled a record that is painful to read. Any one acquainted with physical laws must know that overweariness and continued endurance must entail disease, or an impaired constitution, upon these young people. It is a sad preparation for future interests as wives and mothers. The remedy for this—a simple folding camp-stool, that should be provided for each clerk, to be used in her moments of leisure. What relief to the aching feet, limbs, and back this possibility of rest would be. It ought to be borne in mind by every lady customer as she seats herself gladly on the stools provided for a few moments' purchase, that her attendant has possibly stood the entire day, and the pallor of the cheek, the haggard countenance are indications that nature's energies have been overtaxed.

If mothers would thus sympathize with other mothers, whose daughters are thus being sacrificed in health by cruel necessity, they would say, one and all, we will not trade with any store that shall not provide seats for their employes.

In this oppressive weather may this not be at once accomplished? H. S. DWINELLE.

No. 114 East Nineteenth street.

THE HARLEM LIBRARY.

The report of the Trustees of the Harlem Library for the past year indicates that the affairs of that institution are in a flourishing condition. The assets are placed at $50,234 75. This amount includes 6,600 books, valued at $5 810 40; bonds and mortgages amounting to $10,800, and the library building, valued at $32,000. A store beneath the library yields a yearly rental of $1,500. During the past twelvemonth a number of valuable treatises on medicine and surgery have been added to the library, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous literature. The assessed value of shares in this institution is $50, but during the past year none have been sold. The subscribers number 100. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to have been $6,125 99 from all sources; expenditures $4,462 04, leaving a balance on hand of $1,663 95.

DISORDERLY HOUSES SUPPRESSED.

About 100 householders, who have been annoyed by the number of disorderly houses in certain portions of Canal and Bayard streets, recently applied to the District Attorney for assistance to get rid of the evil, and were referred by him to Justice Morgan, of the Essex Market Police Court. On Saturday, on complaint of Mr. Bernard Lange, of No 91 Canal street, Justice Morgan granted warrants against several of the disreputable houses, and some thirty persons of both sexes were arrested. Michael Newman, proprietor of No. 121 Canal street, and Frederick Anderson, proprietor of No. 117 Canal street, were held in $1,000 bail each to answer, and the others were discharged with a reprimand.

A MAD COW IN THE STREETS.

Friday evening, about 5 o'clock, an enraged cow went plunging and bellowing up Gest street, Cincinnati, from the vicinity of the big distillery fire. A man on horseback was attacked, but he managed to get out of the way without being hurt. In front of St. Edward's Church, on Clark street, an old lady fifty-three years of age, named Honora Kearney, was caught on the horns of the cow and flung against the railings before the church. The lady was badly bruised, and one of her legs was broken near the ankle. The cow kept on her course, and raged around that district pretty extensively. On Gest street a child was tossed and badly bruised, and on the corner of Fourteenth and Plum streets another child was caught up and flung headlong on the pavement. On Clark street a young man named Betts fired four shots from his revolver into the cow, but not with the success of bringing down the animal, which, after the bombardment, turned west again and disappeared in the Millcreek Bottom region, whence it came.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man was found drowned at Pier No. 22 North River.

An unknown man was found dead in the hallway of No. 143 Leonard street yesterday morning.

Casguale Morini, of No. 39 Mulberry street, was stabbed over the left eye by an unknown man, last night.

John McCabe, aged five years, fell from the third story of No. 111 Thompson street, and was fatally injured.

Louisa Neil, aged four years, of No. 77 Grand street, was run over by car No. 17 of the Broadway line, and instantly killed.

Mary Carman, aged two years, fell from the fourth story of No. 141 Goerck street yesterday, and fractured her skull.

Peter Moore, aged fifty, of New-Jersey, was found prostrated by the heat in the City Hall Park yesterday, and taken to the Park Hospital.

Michael Lang, aged four years, of No. 86 Ludlow street, fell from the first-story window of his residence yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Patrick Byrnes, of No. 780 Tenth avenue, was drowned while bathing at the foot of West Sixty-second street. His body was not recovered.

Charles Brady, aged thirty-two years, of No. 313 West Forty-seventh street, attempted suicide yesterday by taking a quarter of a pound of borax, bought of W. Boyeken, of No. 654 Tenth avenue.

A complete and attractive gymnasium has been added to the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Childrens' Aid Society. It is the gift of Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., and was erected for the purpose of attracting homeless boys from the streets and objectionable resorts at night.

Emma Burns, of No. 36 Thomas street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of having entered the apartments of Philip Cummings, in the same house in which the accused resides, and picked his pocket of a gold watch worth $30 while he was asleep.

Mr. Philip Vogt, butcher, of No. 15½ Delancey street, on Friday hired a young German named Otto to assist him. Yesterday morning Mr. Vogt entered his ice-house to take out some meat, when Otto locked him in and ransacked the money-drawer of $70, with which he decamped. Mr. Vogt was released after fifteen minutes' imprisonment, by his wife, whose attention was attracted by his outcries.

Philip W. Frank, of No. 7 Beaver street, complained at the Tombs Police Court yesterday that Michael Rooney, a bottle dealer, at No. 106 Mulberry street, had stolen $35 from his counter, and that the money had been found hidden in the bottom part of the drawers of Rooney. The accused was held to answer.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Martin Gunning, of No. 87 South Fifth Avenue, charged David Mann, of No. 197 of the same avenue, with having, on last Saturday, stolen $27 worth of clothing from complainant, and also alleged that Mann had confessed the theft, and had given up pawn tickets for some of the clothing. Mann denied his guilt before Justice Duffy, and was held to answer.

A man who gave his name as George W. North was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with larceny. On Saturday night Mrs. Margaret Englehardt of No. 433 Sixth street, entered her bed room and surprised North in the act of packing up her valuables. She gave the alarm, and he was arrested before he could escape from the house.

Daniel McSherry was yesterday committed to await the result of the injuries which he inflicted on James Hammersly, of No. 555 West Thirty-seventh street, by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court. On Saturday night the parties had an altercation in West Fortieth street, during which McSherry struck Hammersly on the back of the head with a slung-shot. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition with a fractured skull.

BROOKLYN.

There were 531 prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday.

Henry Light, of No. 583 Grand street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abandoning his wife, Minnie.

Henry Nolan was held yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a horse worth $200 from James Murray, a baker, at No. 221 Myrtle avenue.

A thief entered the apartments of George Chrisler, at No. 109 Union place, on Saturday, and stole a watch and jewelry worth about $100.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, John Dougherty, of No. 36 Main street, walked off the dock while drunk, but was rescued by an officer.

John Badow, a colored boy about seven years old, died without medical attendance at No. 129 Nassau street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Adam Heirman, of No. 30 Van Cott avenue, was arrested yesterday and held to answer a charge of having in his possession three unstamped casks of rum.

Yesterday afternoon Catherine Ryan stole a watch worth $18 from her neighbor, Jane Dennis, both residing at No. 5 Cook street. She was arrested and locked up.

Patrick Collins, of No. 107 Sackett street, was held yesterday on a charge of stealing two bales of cotton, of the value of $160, from William H. Diamond.

John McCully, residing at the corner of Grand and Eleventh streets, died suddenly on Saturday evening, without medical assistance. The Coroner was notified.

William Kidd, residing at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Madison street, fell dead in front of his house about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified.

About 7 o'clock last evening the two-story frame building No. 111 Johnson street, owned by Louis Meyer, and occupied as a brush factory, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500.

The man who committed suicide early on Saturday morning by jumping into the river from the Hamilton avenue ferry-boat New-York, soon after she left the Brooklyn side, is supposed to be Isaac Truman, of No. 108 Butler street.

Edward Reilly, aged eight years, residing at No. 303 Eckford street, received a severe injury to one of his legs yesterday, by a pile of lumber falling on it, while he was playing at the foot of Kent street.

John Heis, a German, boarding with Mrs. Kendel, at No. 89 Sackett street, committed suicide by drowning himself yesterday while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. He had $600 on deposit in the Germania Savings Bank.

Andrew Schwindt, of No. 143 Moore street, was arrested yesterday and held on a charge of burglariously entering the sleeping apartment of Barbara Bauer, No. 54 Morrell street, on last Friday morning, and stealing $48 in money.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Horton, aged eight years, residing at No. 89 Hamilton street, was severely cut in the abdomen by the bursting of a bottle of powder with which he was making volcanoes on the sidewalk.

John Rea, of No. 1,074 Lafayette avenue, was arrested yesterday by Officer Guise, and held to answer a charge of obtaining $33 from Anton Gross, of No. 467 Grand street, by falsely representing himself as an agent for the Metropolitan Plate-glass Company.

Rev. Dr. Pentecost, of Boston, formerly Pastor of the Hanson Street Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, filled the pulpit of the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon street, near Court street, Brooklyn, last evening, and preached to a large and attentive audience. He also officiated at the morning services, at 10 o'clock, in the same church. The position of Pastor of this church is now vacant.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion, Col. Joseph Burger, will assemble at their armory on Thursday evening for the purpose of honoring the muster in of a new company, E, Capt. Anthony F. Hesse. This will restore the command to its old position of Twenty-eighth Regiment. The new band, under J. Baehr, will also make its first appearance on the occasion. The regiment will also parade on Monday, the 5th prox., in celebration of Independence Day.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Henry Van Nostrand, of Amityville, has commenced the importation of terrapin from Texas to his farm, where they are put in pens and fattened for the New-York Market. Several hundred arrived by steamer last week from Galveston.

Mr. J. A. Buckley, one of the keepers of Fire Island light, died on Thursday evening very suddenly of heart disease.

Arrangements are being perfected for transporting the mails over the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad. Heretofore the Sag Harbor mail has gone via Greenport and across the bay.

Ten new and elegant passenger coaches have been put on the Long Island Railroad, and two others of the same pattern and two locomotives have just been ordered, with 500 tons of steel rail. President Havemeyer proposes to make the road in all respects equal to the best in the State.

William Gregory, Jedediah Dayton, and another man at present unknown, were on Saturday night discovered taking fish from the private pond of Mrs. Dayton, a widow, residing at Patchogue. Charles Dayton, employed as a watchman by Mrs. Dayton, sprang upon Gregory with an ax while he was in the pond, and, striking him with the blade, cut a gash in his left shoulder the full width of the ax, and two and a half inches deep. The wounded man now lies in a critical condition. Jedediah Dayton was arrested, and the third man escaped. If the wounded man gets well he will be tried for poaching, and meantime the watchman will probably be held to await the result of his injuries.

Extensive preparations have been made for the celebration of the Fourth of July at Sag Harbor. At 11 o'clock A. M. there will be an oration in the Presbyterian Church by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by G. A. Carpenter; at 12 M. a national salute will be fired; at 2 P. M. there will be a foot-race for prizes; at 2:30, a sack-race for prizes; at 3, a greased pig, weighing 150 pounds, will be given to the catcher; at 4, a tub-race for prizes, and at 4:30, a rowing match for prizes, with fireworks in the evening. There will also be a celebration at Greenport, the most interesting feature of which will be a regatta, to be sailed at 1 P. M., and to include five classes of boats, with prizes amounting to $230, ranging from $75 to $10. The regatta will be preceded by a tub-race and a rowing match. The regatta committee are Frederick D. Hughes, E. Matthews, and H. A. Reeves.

STATEN ISLAND.

Messrs. Bostwick & Co., proprietors of the great docks at Tompkinsville, are about to commence the erection of two more large warehouses in the rear of those already built.

The new Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater have fixed the village tax for the year ending June 1, 1876, at $25,050, with $3,990 interest on the New-York avenue bonds, and $12,214 for gas in the Middletown district.

The Supervisors and Superintendents of the Poor of Richmond County made their annual visit to the County-house on Thursday. Everything was found to be in good condition. There are at present in the institution about a hundred inmates.

The report of the Treasurer of the village of New-Brighton for the year ending June 1, shows the expenditures to have been $64,631 76, and the total amount on hand and due the village to be $27,-673 23, including a cash balance on hand of $14,-110 77. The bonded debt of the village is now $29,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Oscar Hugo, the Hungarian exile, delivered a sermon in the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, yesterday, upon the Roman question.

Mrs. Maley, an old lady living in Colgate street, Jersey City, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning.

An old man named McEvoy was prostrated by the heat on Erie street, Jersey City, yesterday. Removed to the Second Precinct Station-house, he afterward recovered sufficiently to walk home.

The Germans of Newark held a mass-meeting last evening to make preparations for a grand street parade on the 4th proximo. The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers, who expressed their disapproval of the Sunday Prohibition law.

County Physician Stout yesterday ordered Coroner Reinhardt to hold an inquest over the remains of Lewis Wells, who was killed on Saturday at the Hudson coal docks at Hoboken. Wells was engaged in fixing a derrick, which fell and crushed him to death.

DEATH OF REV. P. J. BROPHY.

At a special meeting of the Young Men's Sodality of Transfiguration Parish, the following resolutions regarding the death of Rev. P. J. Brophy were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from the scene of his labors on earth to the enjoyment of his reward in heaven our beloved Assistant Pastor, Rev. Patrick J. Brophy; and

Whereas, While bowing with resignation to the decree of Divine Providence, we wish to give expression to the feeling with which this unforeseen calamity has filled our hearts; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Father Brophy the members of the Young Men's Sodality of Transfiguration Parish, in common with the parishioners at large, have sustained a loss which they can never sufficiently deplore; be it also

Resolved, That by it they have been deprived of the services of one who, during the course of his pastoral relationship with them, had endeared himself to them by the strongest ties of love and respect; of one whose zeal and ability in the discharge of his sacred duties have accomplished untold good in their midst; of one, in fine, whose future life bade fair to exhibit a continuation of that zeal and to be productive of equal fruit.

FUNERAL OF MORTIMER THOMPSON.

The last tributes of respect to the memory of the late Mortimer Thompson, "Doesticks," were paid by his friends at the Church of the Transfiguration, Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, yesterday. The church was filled with the friends and associates of the deceased, the front seats near the chancel, where the coffin was placed, being reserved for members of the press. Large delegations from the Scribblers' and New-York Press Clubs were present. Several beautifully designed floral pieces, offerings of the relatives of the deceased, and from members of the press, were distributed around the coffin, while the chancel was appropriately decorated. The services were read by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Pastor of the church, assisted by his nephew, Rev. Edward Houghton. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

BETTING ON THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The international rifle match between the representatives of America and Ireland, which will take place at Dollymount, Ireland, on Tuesday next, has created considerable interest among the sporting men of this City, and large sums of money have been wagered on the result. At Johnson's Pool-rooms the betting on the result is about even, the American team having slightly the advantage of the call. No pools have been as yet sold by Messrs. Kelly & Bliss, proprietors of the Turf Exchange, but some very heavy bets, at even figures, have been made by frequenters of that place during the past week.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George L. Fox, the comedian, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

R. B. Angus, manager of the Bank of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Prof. Eliot Lord, of the United States Naval Academy, and Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A SERIOUS OBSTACLE to one's comfort is a boil. A very simple remedy has been discovered. A plaster of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure it sooner than anything else.—*Advertisement.*

BEFORE YOU START for the country don't fail to visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and inspect his splendid assortment of HATS. It contains Hats for the promenade, Hats for the seaside and mountain-top, Hats that are picturesque, elegant, comfortable, and seasonable. In fact, he has Hats to suit every taste. Cultivate KNOX.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mrs. J. Robinson, Miss S. B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs J. M. Andrews, Mrs. and Miss Higgum, Mrs. Margaret Hartnell and infant, James Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, W. Martin, J. Martin, R. W. Smith, Rev. H. Marden, son, nurse and infant, Miss Pierce, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Satchell, J. Littledale, J. Arnold, Miss Jane Arnold, D. Fowler, Mrs. M. S. Tayler, W. B. Woodman, Miss M. A. Wilkins, Mrs. R. Andrews, Mr. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Karl, two children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Miss Bradley, Miss M. J. Wood, Miss Nellie Hoole.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Layne, R. J. Burton, Mr. Helmore, G. M. A. Harty, W. D. Perry, J. Knapp, W. Seut, H. Freeman, G. Sinclair, J. Zemdell, Mr. Harde, Miss Victor, Mr. Ledlie, Mr. Taggart, Mr. Broadrigg, Mrs. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, F. Sutley, Miss C. Donovan, Miss S. Lewell, Miss L. Lewell, L. Harding, Miss M. Norton, F. Francis, G. Francis, G. Bubb, Miss E. McKenna, Miss Mary McKenna, J. Crook, E. Hill, A. George, F. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:30 | Sun sets....7:35 | Moon rises 12:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:58 | Gov. Island.3:47 | Hell Gate..5:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, June 27.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool June 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 40 cabin and 335 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. June 19, lat. 49 40, lon. 22 42, passed steam-ship Spain hence for Liverpool; 24th, lat. 41 20, lon. 55 33, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41, lon. 56 20, passed a German bark bound W., showing signal letters Q B D W.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool June 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 38 cabin and 414 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion; June 27, 136 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a National and a State Line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston June 19, and Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Candido, (Ital.,) Cardone, Smyrna 80 ds., with licorice root to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar May 20.

Bark Lincoln, (of Bath,) Thorn, Genoa 61 ds., with marble and rags to Faburicotti Bros.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 13.

Bark Arcangelo, (Ital.,) Cacace, Girgenti 43 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 21.

Brig C. C. Sweeny, (of Harrington,) White, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Jules Sazerac & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ceres, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Robinson, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Matthiessen & Weichers—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Stella Lodge, (of Halifax,) Gould, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Gerard & Brown.

Brig S. A. Snow, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Point-a-Pitre 15 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Gipsey Queen, (of Portland,) Morgan, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and melado to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig C. C. Robinson, Devereaux, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Antigua 12 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Daisey, (of Bristol,) Duncan, Pernambuco May 13, with sugar to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator May 24, in lon. 35; had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Torrent, (of Portland,) Wilder, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Matthiessen & Weichers—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Rialto, Gould, Sagua 7 ds., in ballast to Jas. Frye & Co.

Schr. Moro Castle, Nans, San Salvador 6 ds., with pines to William Douglass & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Wildfire, (of Gloucester,) Bearse, Cat Island 9 ds., with pines to William Douglass & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pines to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jacob I. Housman, Rider, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to William Douglass & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Brigadier, (of Rockland,) Norton, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Schr. Nellie Scott, (of Eastport,) Milan, Caibarion 14 ds., with sugar to J. Mason & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Gamma, (of East Machias,) Guptil, Nuevitas 10 ds., with molasses to Thomas Owen & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Gov. J. Y. Smith, (of Providence,) Crowell, St Jago 22 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to A. Dayton & Co. Has had light winds and calms, was 15 ds. making 216 miles, and 21 ds. to Hatteras; was in sight of a bark bound in an opposite direction for 7 ds.; June 12, lat. 21, lon. 72, spoke bark Gibraltar, (Ital.,) from Cienfuegos, for Genoa, 7 ds. out; 16th, lat. 33 24, lon. 73 32, passed a bark, showing white flag with blue diamond in centre, steering S. S. E.

Schr. Sunny South, Derrickson, Mobile 15 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Lane, Fernandina 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. H. H. Seavey, Trask, Fernandina 6 ds., with lumber to Gilchrist, White & Co.—vessel to F. H. Smith. Is bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Susan Harker, Garwood, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to J. J. Ross—vessel to master; is bound for Newark.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Horton, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Coursey, Sipple, Baltimore.

Schr. Lillie A. Warford, Bailey, Baltimore, for Peekskill.

Schr. Geo. W. Anderson, Anderson, Baltimore.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Lloyd, Philadelphia, for Bristol, R. I.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Abbott, Virginia.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. John Kelso, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr. Bessie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Osborn Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Horation Nichols, Dupuy, Virginia.

Schr. J. D. Williams, Pearce, Baltimore.

Sloop Annie Gibbons, Neily, Virginia.

Schr. William Gray, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Hudson, Post, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Kelzie, Bacon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wave, Murray, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Annie F. Russell, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. F. M. Wells, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Charles S. Nathan, Coe, Providence.

Schr. F. Williams, Raynor, Portsmouth.

Schr. Sea Flower, Reynolds, Boston.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S. E.; hazy off shore.

STORAGE.

Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by

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SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

Packages called for and delivered free of charge in this City.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S

Carbonic Acid Water, Vichy, Selters, Saratoga, Kissingen, Bitter Kissingen, Carlsbad Water, &c., shipped in siphons, jugs, and pints.

C-P M-S

These waters have been examined by the leading chemical authorities of the United States, and indorsed as absolutely pure and in composition and effects as identical with the natural springs when in their best state. Physicians prescribe them in preference to the latter.

The injurious animal and vegetable organisms and impurities, and the liquid and gaseous products resulting from their decomposition—ever increasing in ordinary drinking water and imparting to it a disagreeable taste and odor—are absolutely removed from these waters. They can be readily distinguished from similar preparations sold in this City, not only by their pure taste, but at a glance by their crystalline transparency, combined with an absolute absence of color.

Carbonic Acid Water—pure water impregnated with pure carbonic acid gas—is rapidly becoming the fashionable and wholesome table drink; the agreeable and sparkling Selters Water is superseding the flat imported article; the Alkaline Vichy Water is esteemed as a luxury, and, like the others, largely used as a diluent for alcoholic drinks.

At the Spa, No. 860 Broadway, and at the Central Park Springs, the waters are drawn from ten-gallon glass fountains, and therefore remain free from metallic contaminations to which all aerated waters kept in metallic fountains are peculiarly liable.

Ask for the mineral waters of, or address your order to

CARL H. SCHULTZ,

No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. and Union square.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF

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Also, a cargo of assorted

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From 25c. per yard and upward, in quantities to suit.

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One door below 13th st.

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THE OLD FIRM'S ENTIRE STOCK OF

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